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ANDROPOV 'APPRECIATES' CHURCHES' PEACE EFFORTS

LD281927 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 28 TASS -- The World Federation of Lutheran Churches, with its centre being in Geneva, has distributed here a report on Yuriy Andropov's answer to its call in support of peace. As is noted in that report, Yuriy Andropov got acquainted with the Federation's letter and asks to convey that he highly appreciates the readiness, expressed in the letter, to invigorate the activities of the church in favour of peace and mutual understanding between nations.

As to the wish, addressed to the Soviet Union, to prevent the failure of the current Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and thereby promote termination of the escalation of the nuclear arms race, Yuriy Andropov emphasized the following: Striving to ensure the success of the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations, the Soviet Union in many respects met its partner half-way, whereas the United States remains, as before, on stagnant and deliberately unrealistic positions of demanding unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

The latest initiatives, which were put forward by the Soviet Union on August 27, 1983, are yet another convincing proof of the fact that the USSR has been doing the utmost for finding ways out at the negotiations, for attaining a mutually acceptable accord.

The USSR is for a constructive and flexible approach, but any flexibility has its limits. In this case they are prompted by the interests of security not only of the Soviet state and its allies, but also of the whole of the world community. It is not for the USSR that manifestations of goodwill and readiness to make concessions are now required.

The Soviet people do not lose the hope that the desire, expressed by millions of people in the West and the East, to ward off the nuclear threat which hangs over Europe and the whole world, will exert the necessary impact on the U.S. leaders and that the American side at the negotiations in Geneva will change its overtly negative approach and display interest in attaining an honest accord.

BUSH REMARK ON FRENCH, UK MISSILES 'MISLEADING'

LD291134 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has said in Washington that the British and French nuclear forces must in the long run become an object of talks on arms limitation. The ASSOCIATED PRESS calls attention to the unexpectedness of the vice president's statement, which deviates from Washington's former course. The Reagan administration still persists in refusing to take into account the nuclear forces of Britain and France, which are NATO members, in the process of determining the balance of strength in Europe. In the meantime these forces are targeted on the Soviet Union. The American side refuses to discuss this question at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons.

Analysts have qualified George Bush's statement as to the possibility of taking into account the British and French weapons at the talks as a maneuver whose goal is to mislead the West European public and create the impression that the United States is willing to promote progress at the Geneva dialogue.

WEINBERGER 'DISTORTS FACTS' ON SS-20 LIQUIDATION

PM281232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Ye. Rusakov 'Rejoinder": "'Flexibility' Washington-Style"]

[Text] After the premeditated a jesuitical provocation involving the South Korean aircraft, it might have seemed that the Reagan administration had managed to beat all records for hypocrisy and the shameless distortion of facts. But no! Appetite comes with eating, especially when the appetite is a militarist appetite -- both for new arms and for a smokescreen of lies designed to justify the "need" for them.

The ever-voluble Pentagon chief has, perhaps, outdone everyone in Washington recently. Do you know why the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe are at a standstill? And why the installation of launchpads and other equipment for the Pershing II's and cruise missiles which Washington and NATO have scheduled for deployment in Europe in December is proceeding at full speed? If you think that the answer lies in the Reagan administration's desire for military superiority and its sabotage of the Geneva talks you are "mistaken."

If C. Weinberger's "authoritative" view is to be believed, it transpires, you see, that "for some unfathomable reason" the Soviet Union has "taken a tougher line." "Why?" the Pentagon chief asks, affecting astonishment and indignation, uninhibitedly taking the provocation involving the South Korean aircraft into these fantasies of his. In cahoots with his colleagues in the administration he brazenly used this same provocation to railroad through Congress the giant military budget for Fiscal 1984.

In what respect has Weinberger perceived a "hardening" of the Soviet stance? In the fact that our country justifiably demands the inclusion of British and French medium-range nuclear weapons and forward-based U.S. systems in the talks. Maybe the Pentagon chief would like the USSR simply not to notice a "trifle" like 3,000 U.S., British, and French nuclear warheads capable of hitting targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies?! Our country will not, however, unilaterally disarm. It is not a question of "toughness," merely of ordinary common sense.

Apparently sensing the weakness of his "arguments," Weinberger told such a big lie that, on reading it, you cannot believe your eyes. Here is what he said in an interview with U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT published the other day: "Not so long ago the Russians said that Russia might 'liquidate' some of its SS-20's. They now appear to be going back on that proposal by saying that they will transfer the SS-20's to the east."

It would be interesting to know from which of his sources Weinberger obtained this "valuable" piece of information? Could it be from those who compose fairy tales about the "Soviet military superiority"?

The Soviet Union recently took another major step in the interests of achieving an accord by agreeing to liquidate all the missiles to be reduced in the European part of the country, provided that a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms in Europe, including U.S. renunciation of the deployment of new missiles and a corresponding reduction in aircraft carrying nuclear weapons, is reached. The Soviet launchers and missiles to be reduced would be liquidated. There is no question of their being redeployed from the European to the Asian part of the USSR.

These are the generally-known facts. But the Pentagon chief not only hushes them up but even denies them.

So, this is Washington-style "flexibility" for you. Flexibility not in negotiations, but in the distortion of facts.

U.S. 'VAIN HOPES' IN MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

PM281107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[A. Sitnikov article: "To Prevent the Militarization of Space: Disarmament -- A Commandment of Reason"]

[Text] Not so long ago the Soviet Union took yet another exceptionally important step aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race. During a talk with U.S. senators, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov outlined major initiatives by the USSR concerning the prevention of the militarization of space and envisaging the adoption of a range of measures contributing to preventing the danger of the arms race spreading into space.

The USSR has submitted the relevant proposals for discussion at the 38th UN General Assembly session, which opened a few days ago. A. A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a letter to the UN secretary general proposing that the question "On the Conclusion of a Treaty Banning the Use of Force in Outer Space and from Outer Space With Regard to the Earth" be included on the agenda and enclosing the Soviet draft treaty on this question.

The acuteness and topicality of the task of preventing the militarization of space are growing daily. Having set itself the fruitless goal of attaining military superiority, the United States, in addition to developing a whole range of strategic nuclear weapons systems and planning to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, is implementing a program for developing space-based strike facilities for use against targets both in space and on earth. Enormous funds, which grow every year, are being channeled into the attainment of military goals in space. Expenditure on space-related military research in the United States already exceeds civilian requirements in this sphere and is continuing to grow at faster rates even compared with the unprecedented growth of the U.S. military budget as a whole. According to preliminary calculations by the authors of a draft resolution submitted for debate by the U.S. Senate containing a proposal that talks be resumed between the United States and the Soviet Union on the banning of antisatellite systems, the U.S. taxpayers would have to contribute about $100 billion to the development of space weapons in line with current Pentagon plans.

Space-based combat systems are viewed by militarist circles across the ocean as one of the key elements of a nuclear first strike potential. In accordance with President Reagan's directive issued in July 1982, U.S. efforts for the conquest of space in the coming decade are aimed at the development and deployment in orbit of a number of new weapons systems. Special emphasis is being placed on the accelerated development of systems meant for satellite destruction. Accelerated trials are being carried out on an antisatellite system using F-15 fighters, which is to come into service as early as in 1987. Big hopes for the attainment of U.S. dominance in space are pinned on the reusable manned shuttle-type spacecraft, whose use is practically totally subordinated to the Pentagon's goals. Various uses of these spaceships to put different types of antisatellite weapons into orbit are being tested. It is planned to use the spacecraft themselves as antisatellite facilities and carriers of weapons to destroy targets on earth and in the atmosphere.

The vain hopes to restore America's former nuclear invulnerability, coupled with the greed of the military-industrial complex, which is dreaming of profits of truly cosmic proportions from the arms race, are the driving force behind the decision adopted last March by the U.S. Administration to implement a program for a "large-scale" ABM system based on the latest technological achievements. This system envisages the use of laser, particle, and other up-to-date strike facilities deployed in space orbits. Claims about the "defensive" nature of such weapons are aimed at uninformed people.

The Pentagon is moving on from programs for developing space-based strike systems and promoting military-strategic concepts for their use to practical steps for organizing the operational guidance of combat actions in and from space. A special U.S. Air Force Space Command has been set up for this purpose.

The spreading of the arms race to space would give it a qualitatively new and even more dangerous character. The development of different types and systems of space-based weapons would greatly complicate the attainment of international agreements on the control, limitation, and reduction of arms. The development of weapons in space would open yet another broad channel for the arms race. The harsh reality of the nuclear missile age is such that space-based weapons are meant not only for "star wars," but also for the conduct of nuclear war on earth with all its fatal consequences for the peoples. The creation of space-based weapons would exert an extremely serious destablizing influence on the strategic equilibrium. There would be a multifold increase in the significance of the factor of unpredictability and a greater chance of a nuclear war starting as a result of an accident or miscalculation.

The deployment of different types of weapons, antisatellites, and ABM systems in orbit, no matter what seemingly peace-making arguments may be used to explain it, is intended -- according to the schemes of those who are hatching the plans to establish U.S. hegemony in space -- to enable the United States to acquire the potential for delivering a disabling nuclear strike while avoiding equal retribution. Such calculations are obviously linked with the doctrines of first use of nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, scientists and experts in the USSR, the United States, and other countries express with full determination their authoritative opinion that it is impossible, either at present or in the foreseeable future, to develop a reliable ABM system that would provide a guarantee against nuclear retribution. Nevertheless, the very dissemination of illusions about the possibility of sitting things out under a "laser umbrella" of ABM systems and antisatellites creates a nutrient medium for the implementation of an extremely dangerous policy based on blackmail and on impunity for the first use of nuclear weapons.

Our country considers it a pressing need to put a reliable barrier in the way of the plans for turning space into a source of deadly danger for humanity. The Soviet draft treaty submitted to the United Nations proposes a total ban on the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth using space vehicles in orbit around the earth, on celestial bodies, or deployed in space by any other method as a means of attack. Signatories to the treaty will pledge not to destroy, harm, or disrupt the normal functioning of other states' space vehicles, nor to alter their flight trajectory. In accordance with the treaty its signatories would also adopt clear and specific pledges to fully ban the testing and deploying in space of any space-based weapons. A radical and complete solution to the antisatellite weapons question is proposed, and complete renunciation of the testing and creation already held by states are envisaged. Furthermore, a ban is proposed on the testing and use for military (including antisatellite) ends of any manned spacecraft, whose use must wholly serve the solution of scientific, technical, and economic tasks.

The Soviet draft stipulates monitoring procedures ensuring reliable fulfillment by the signatories of their commitments.

The new Soviet initiative goes a considerable way toward meeting other states' proposals and considerations expressed in the disarmament committee, from the UN rostrum and at other international forums. An important feature of the draft is that it combines states' political-legal commitments not to permit the use of force in and from space vis-a-vis each other with the implementation of far-reaching material measures to avert the militarization of space.

As a supplement to the above measures set out in the Soviet draft treaty the Soviet Union, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov declared, adopts as a demonstration of good will a commitment not to be the first to put any type of antisatellite weapon into cosmic space. A unilateral moratorium on such launches is introduced for the whole period that other states, including the United States, refrain from putting any type of antisatellite weapons into space.

These USSR proposals are a consistent development of its principled line of preventing the spread of the arms race to space and of ensuring the study and use of space for peaceful goals in the interest and for the good of all humanity. For the sake of this our country submitted to the United Nations a proposal in 1981 for concluding a treaty on banning the deployment of any type of arms in space.

The present Soviet initiative has aroused a widespread respons throughout the world. It has been perceived as the voice of reason and as the manifestation of the USSR's firm resolve to make progress in all directions in restraining the arms race and averting nuclear war. Many sober-minded political and public figures, famous scientists, and military specialists in the West have noted its constructive character.

But how did official Washington react to the new Soviet peace initiative? This time it was considered expedient there not to say "no" straight off, as is now the rule for the American Administration. A special U.S. State Department statement even said that the Soviet draft treaty "is being studied attentively." This however was followed by an exposition of Washington's real position. In essence it boils down to reducing the initiative's significance, distorting its very content, and also -- before the debate on the Soviet draft treaty even begins at the United Nations -- sowing doubts in advance about the possibility of reaching any practical accords. The State Department contends, for instance, that it is "ignorant" of the proposal's exact meaning even though this is perfectly clear and specific. It also contends that "one of the fundamental drawbacks of the Soviet draft is the lack of sufficient means of verification"; it points to an "inadmissable risk" linked with concluding the proposed treaty; and it puts forward the thesis that a moratorium on the launch of anti-satellite weapons will give the USSR a unilateral advantage. Consequently we are faced with a virtual complete set of the stereotyped "arguments" that the U.S. Administration uses to wreck or block negotiations on restricting the arms race, to justify the need to implment unprecedented new arms creation programs, and to throw overboard or undermine from within already concluded international agreements.

As can be seen from the State Department statement, the goal of U.S. policy continues to be the acceleration of the U.S. programs of effective measures against the militarization of space. This statement from official Washington can only put those UN members who are in favor of peace in space on their guard. Whatever propaganda tightrope-walking is used to mask it there is no justification for the dangerous policy of spreading the arms race to space. Space must not be allowed to be turned into a source of military danger and an arena of conflict and confrontation. It must remain free of any weapons. This is the people's demand. This is the task of the time, whose solution the USSR proposes tackling without further delay. The present UN General Assembly must put its weight behind the speedy adoption of specific measures and the holding of international negotiations with a view to averting an arms race in space.

NEED FOR SOCIALIST UNITY, DIALOGUE STRESSED

LD281935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Unity of action by the socialist countries in the international arena assumes special significance in the present complex world situation. Here is a news commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

[Shishlin] The acute new explosion of international tension has clearly illuminated the danger of the current situation. The latest increase in the U.S. military budget, which now amounts to $188 billion; the deep involvement of the United States -- and not only the United States -- in the Lebanese, or rather Near East, crisis; the deafening anti-Soviet and anticommunist rhetoric of Washington; and of course the relentless advance of NATO's plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe are all serious, I repeat, very serious matters. It is quite rightly said that politics is the art of the possible. But Washington is now brandishing its fist in pursuit of something impossible. It is trying to turn back the pages of history, to return the world to the 1960's or 1950's, to put it mildly.

But behind all the drama of the present events, behind all the dangers of the present situation, it is important to realize that a dialogue between countries belonging to different social systems is now more important than ever before.

And there is another point. This complex and acute situation leads to strengthening of the cohesiveness of the socialist countries, to the intensification of their cooperation both in the international arena and in the solution of creative tasks. The recent visit to Moscow by Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, and the talks he held with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, are a particular reminder of this. These were realistic talks. They make it possible to say what the objective of the socialist countries' cohesion is, what the goal of their unity of action is.

In the first place it reliably guards the community's security, the security of the entire socialist community, against increasing threats from NATO and, first and foremost, the United States. Second, it preserves and, moreover, augments efforts to improve international relations, to return the development of international relations to the path of detente. And, of course, the third purpose of this unity of action and cooperation is to resolve those creative tasks which were determined by the congresses of the ruling communist and workers' parties.

Of course the socialist countries concern themselves with their own interests. But the important thing is that these interests do not run counter to the interests of mankind, which has an interest in firm and reliable peace. Such a policy is, of course, a policy with a future.

SOVIET CRITICISM OF REAGAN'S UN SPEECH CONTINUES

'Blow to Mankind's Hopes'

LD282229 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] As you know -- details were made known yesterday -- President Ronald Reagan burst out with a speech at a sitting of the 38th UN General Assembly session. So much publicity was given to it that one might get the impression that the whole world was presented with a panacea for all ills; well, if not the whole world, then Europe.

Of course, the talks in Geneva are now exciting everyone, since, in the event of an understanding being reached, Europe, or rather all of mankind, would sigh with relief. The nuclear threat, the arms race, and all the unpleasantnesses connected with them would recede. And, of course, everyone realizes that the talks depend on two sides. Our country's position is perfectly clear and precise. It has been set out many times. No nuclear weapons in Europe is the best option, but perhaps a reserve option is possible, say, their maximum reduction but on absolutely equal terms.

I hoped to hear proposals from the U.S. side which would allow the Geneva talks to break out of their deadlock, but Reagan's speech turned out to be a blow to mankind's hopes for detente.

Speaking from the UN platform, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the Nicaraguan Government for National Reconstruction, exposed Reagan's demagogic statements about the alleged adherence of the United States to the cause of peace and peoples' freedom. Ortega said that the U.S. Administration's verbal statements contradict its deeds. In actual fact U.S. warships are cruising everywhere, striving to hold the whole world in their sights.

In point of fact, Reagan rejected all the constructive Soviet proposals, and the sword of Damocles has, in essence, been put over the Geneva talks and over security in Europe. And the U.S. side continues to insist on the so-called Reagan zero option, which in fact means merely our unilateral reduction of missiles, at the same time as the deployment of American missiles in addition to the nuclear arsenal already at NATO's disposal. It seems that we should be helping the Atlantic bloc to achieve nuclear superiority over the Warsaw bloc. This is how it looks, roughly, in practice: We'll put a pistol to your head, and then we'll talk.

In this connection I believe it is timely to quote the words of Helmut Schmidt, the former FRG chancellor in an interview with the American newspaper USA TODAY: I often get the feeling that some people with very loud voices are telling the world that, alas, their cudgel is too small. President Reagan has openly stated that he would like, come what may, to build up the American nuclear cudgel and deploy it in Europe. On the whole, all Washington's talk about the so-called flexibility of the American position at the talks serves but one purpose -- to provide propaganda cover for the forthcoming deployment of missiles in Western Europe, to soothe agitated public opinion about dangerous plans, and to ease the fears of the people of Western Europe over the possible consequences of a limited nuclear war, a concept in which they are being so thoroughly and methodically trained.

Permit me to take this opportunity to quote one more pronouncement by Helmut Schmidt. It is about just this limited nuclear war which, naturally, is closely linked with the deployment of U.S. missiles. Helmut Schmidt, a realistic-minded man, said, I quote: When the German people living on the European battlefield -- he said just that, the European battlefield -- are told, yes, a nuclear war may come, but please, don't worry, it will only affect you and no one else, this is not the best way to invite a country to cooperate.

Helmut Schmidt was speaking about the European battlefield, and, as is known, it is not only Germans who are there. That is why in Western Europe the antiwar movement and the struggle against the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Western Europe is broadening and increasing.

Margaret Thatcher seems to forget, or rather closes her eyes to the fact that Britain is also situated on the European battlefield. The UPI agency carried her words with regard to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, in which she virtually sees no chance of achieving an accord between Washington and Moscow in Geneva. She hastened to add that, in this instance, she is generally against any kind of temporary postponements. And, of course, she did not fail to support Reagan, stating that British and French missiles should not be taken into account at the Geneva talks.

As an accomplice in U.S. politics she visited Holland, the FRG, and Canada -- she is there now. Incidentally, reporting Thatcher's visit to Canada, the London DAILY MAIL noted that the speeches by the head of the British Government, which were presented in the spirit of the Cold War, reached new heights. One can imagine what she will say in Washington, where she will soon arrive and where she will undoubtedly be welcomed with open arms.

This is how the iron lady, the standard bearer of military force in politics, is now being welcomed in Canada. [shots of anti-Thatcher demonstrators] Judging from this video report, her arrival and statements in the spirit of the cold war did not evoke any delight among the Canadian people.

'Love for Peace' Absent

LD272029 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is fond of propaganda effects and personal fame, has this time chosen the United Nations rostrum to stage a new anti-Soviet play, despite the fact that only a few days ago he had spoken about the United Nations in a most disrespectful manner. He even suggested that the United Nations leave the United States. Let us consider some aspects of the President's speech.

Reagan, for instance, spoke with great enthusiasm about the efforts Washington is exerting for peace in the Middle East, Chad, Central America and in South Africa. The President, by the way, used the word peace in nearly every sentence, believing, it seems, that this repetition would save him the bother of presenting proof of his love for peace. The fact is that such proof does not exist; the contrary applies. In the Middle East, Washington has been arming and continues to arm Israeli Zionism -- the Arabs' archenemy and the most aggressive animal, after the United States, since World War II. Furthermore, Washington itself is taking part actively in the aggression against Lebanon. The United States is doing the same in Chad and in Central America, and is fighting an undeclared war against Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries that are not prepared to yield to the U.S. will.

In South Africa, Washington is supporting and arming the racists of the Republic of South Africa, who continue to occupy Namibia and carry out frequent aggressive actions against Angola and Mozambique.

Reagan complained, in a very touching manner, to the participants in the 38th UN General Assembly session about the existing situation in the Nonaligned Movement. The U.S. President is obviously concerned over the fact that the member states of this movement do not support the United States' political actions and refuse to follow the caravan of the Reagan imperialist policy. In this case, Reagan did no injustice to the truth. The Nonaligned Movement defends firmly and with determination the cause of peace and opposes the United States' attempts to involve the world in a nuclear war and to impose a new round of the arms race and create new disputes. In this lies the strength of the Nonaligned Movement. Against this Reagan can do nothing, regardless of how many stage plans he performs and regardless of what rostrum he chooses for this purpose.

'Involvements' Counter UN Remarks

LD280344 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Addressing the United Nations General Assembly session on Monday, President Reagan said the United States today, as in the past, is a champion of freedom and self-determination. We support the right of all nations to define and pursue their national goals, just look at the world over the last 30 years.

Having found the President's advice worth the effort, and having used some United States sources, we offer you these significant and surprising facts:

On no fewer than 262 occasions since World War II United States Armed Forces have been used to pursue foreign policy aims. For this period the United States has dispatched military forces to the developing countries at least 185 times. The following examples illustrate the way United States armed strength has been employed in the 30-year-long period mentioned by the President.

The number of American armed involvements, far from declining since Vietnam, have remained roughly constant -- 44 in the 8-year period from 1975 through 1983, compared with 47 in the preceding 9 years. It seems highly improbable that Washington has been acting in all the above-mentioned cases at the national governments request. Displaying its military muscle, Washington has rather been acting despite their will, violating the sovereignty and independence of the states mentioned above. Or has it not? After all, was it not President Reagan who said in his United Nations address on Monday: We respect decisions of all nations and their sovereignty?

New Yorkers Demonstrate

LD280009 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Hundreds of New Yorkers took part in a demonstration of protest against the aggressive militarist course of the U.S. Administration. It was held near the United Nations building and the demonstration took place precisely at the moment when President Reagan was making a speech at the session.

Speaking before delegates from 157 countries of the world, Reagan did everything he could to appear a peace-maker, but words are words, and today there are few people they can mislead. For in reality, the White House's policies have placed mankind on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

This is precisely why the demonstration in New York took place under the slogan: We need work not war. Its participants demanded that the U.S. Administration freeze production and deployment of nuclear weapons and reject plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

INDIAN 'INDIGNATION' AT REAGAN'S 'RAVINGS'

LD281541 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports: President Reagan's insulting ravings against the Non-Aligned Movement, which groups more than 100 states, have aroused general indignation and anger in India.

A large group of Indian MP's from various parties described his speech at the United Nations as mean attacks. In a statement here they pointed out that the U.S. President's provocative pronouncements attested to his profound ignorance and failure to understand the essence of the Non-Aligned Movement. Sober-minded people throughout the world, they said, were aware of the important role played by non-aligned states in strengthening world peace, eliminating colonialism and racism and establishing a just world economic order.

That, naturally, could not suit figures of those states, which conducted a policy of diktat and subjugation of weaker countries to their domination, the statement said. The MP's called on the international public to condemn the U.S. President's attacks on the Non-Aligned Movement.

Reagan had again demonstrated his administration's bitter hostility to the peace ideals of non-alignment, the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation emphasised in a statement. The U.S. President had deliberately insulted non-aligned countries, since he was angered by thie position on such issues as the limitation of the arms race and the establishment of a just economic order. Reagan's attacks should make non-aligned states more active in the struggle to curb the arms race.

U.S. CONDUCTS 'POLITICAL SUBVERSION' AGAINST UN

LD282018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Video report by correspondent Spartak Alekseyev]

[Text] This time New York met the delegates of the General Assembly as if it were a frontline city. The current cold war unleashed by the U.S. Administration has put its depressing stamp on both the media and the moral and political atmosphere in the U.S., as well as on working conditions for the UN. The refusal of U.S. authorities to ensure, in accordance with the agreement between the UN and United States, normal conditions for the arrival of the Soviet delegation was received by the majority of delegates as political subversion against the United Nations.

A statement by Charles Lichenstein, U.S. representative in the UN, that the United States recommends that UN member-states seriously consider removing their representatives and this organization from the U.S. soil has shown that this action was not only anti-Soviet in character but was directed against the entire international community.

The U.S. attempts to move their anti-Soviet campaign and the cold war into the UN headquarters met a resolute rebuff from the majority of the delegations.

REAGAN'S UN DAY PROCLAMATION 'CRUDE FALSEHOOD'

LD290307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1843 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 28 September (TASS) -- President R. Reagan has signed a proclamation declaring 24 October this year to be "United Nations" day in the United States. Conceding that this organization "remains an institution with unique opportunities to influence international political, economic, and technical progress," Reagan hypocritically claimed that "the U.S. Government is proud of the moral, intellectual, political and financial support" which he said it was giving to the UN.

It is difficult to say which is the greater in these words -- hypocrisy or quite simply crude falsehood. After all it was none other than Reagan himself who the other day voiced unreserved support for the insolent statement by Lichenstein, the U.S. representative at the UN, who suggested that representatives of states which do not agree with Washington's policy should "get out" of the U.S. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at the UN, and other leaders of the present Washington administration have repeatedly made inexcusable attacks on the international community and attempted to "lecture" other countries.

Such is the "moral, intellectual and political support" which Washington has actually given to the UN. As far as financial support is concerned, it is not inappropriate to recall that as recently as last week the Senate of the U.S. Congress voted to almost halve U.S. contributions to the UN over the next 4 years. This voting was also accompanied by insulting attacks against the prestigious international forum. E. Koch, the mayor of New York, the city where the headquarters of this organization is located, is joining more and more actively in the campaign against the UN. As it happens, the presence of the organization in New York, which is suffering a very severe financial crisis, brings the city 700 million dollars every year.

Generally speaking, malicious attacks against the UN and the members of this international organization have become a habit for the present Washington administration. More and more frequently and openly the United States is violating its obligations as host country to the UN and failing to ensure the security of diplomatic missions accredited to the UN.

Imperial arrogance and disregard for other countries were elevated to the status of U.S. national policy long ago. Now Washington is also scorning elementary rules of behavior, by showing disrespect to the UN as well.

This reflects Washington's irritation at the fact that the days are long gone when the United States could dictate its wishes to other members of the international community. Through pursuing an aggressive foreign policy course, which is dangerous for the cause of peace throughout the world, the United States is more and more often finding itself in isolation at the UN. This indisputable fact cannot be concealed by any bombastic proclamations by the U.S. President.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES WEST AT UN

LD290710 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 29 TASS -- Addressing the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that U.S. intervention in the affairs of Lebanon and the direct involvement of U.S. Marines in the civil war there undermined chances for a settlement in the Middle East. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam denounced the imperialist policies of the USA. He warned the U.S. Administration that military intervention in Lebanon could lead to no less disastrous consequences than its intervention in Vietnam.

The Syrian minister said that the demonstration of military power by the Atlantic alliance in the Mediterranean was a challenge both to Arab peoples and the entire international community of nations. At the same time it was a threat to their security and peace, an instance of an aggressive colonialist policy directed against the peoples and their right to self determination. The speaker made note of the close connection between the ambitions of U.S. imperialism and some of its Western allies with the aims and interests of the Zionist state which they regarded as an outpost and their eastern flank. According to the Syrian minister, this explains the scope of military, political and economic aid to Israel.

U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS' AGAINST NONALIGNED

LD290912 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

The reaction of wide international public to the statement by Reagan at the U.N., in which he lashed out against the Non-Aligned Movement, can be described as indignation at the impudent, cynical gesture, which has dealt another serious blow to Reagan's prestige, that is even without that practically not high in the international arena, but also to Washington's claims to the role of a champion of freedom and self-determination of nations. Regrettably, the point at issue is not just Reagan's personal view blabbed out by him in the heat of an argument, but the state policy of his administration as a whole. The aim of Washington's policy is to take specific measures for undermining the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the international political arena, split it and crack down on the non-aligned countries, which are most active in the efforts for peace, for disarmament, for a new just international economic order.

The final aim of the White House on that issue was blurted out by the American president himself in his radio address on September 17. He claimed that the non-aligned countries look forward to the time when the USA takes leadership of them.

Thus, the ultimate goal of Washington is clear. It is to make the Non-Aligned Movement join in the orbit of the adventurist foreign policy of the USA. It is hard to enumerate all the subversive actions of official Washington and its secret services against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the participants in the Non-Aligned Movement, which actively oppose their policy of the U.S. Administration. Take, for example, India, the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. The scale of subversive activities carried out by Washington and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against that country is widely known.

These subversive activities include aid in money and weapons to the separatist elements so that "India should become just a geographical notion by the year of 2000." India is rated among the first ten states against which the CIA is waging its most fierce struggle. The subversive activities also include attempts on the life of Indira Gandhi in plots, which are traced back to Washington, conspiracies with the aim of overthrowing the Indira Gandhi government and creating an As-Sadat-type regime.

At last it is the building up of tensions on India's borders through rearming Pakistan and encircling India with a ring of American military bases.

This is in practice the real worth of the policy of the United States vis-a-vis the developing countries. This is well realized in the Third World. It is not fortuitous therefore, that the peoples in many developing countries met with profound indignation the slanderous attacks at the U.N. by the U.S. President against their movement, its ideals and objectives.

COMPARISON OF ANDROPOV'S GREETINGS TO WRITERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 September carries in its First Edition on page 1 the text of Yuriy Andropov's greetings to the conference of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association being held in Tashkent. The PRAVDA version has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Television version published in the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 7-8, revealing the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins: To the participants in the Seventh Conference of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association: (providing opening paragraph)

Page CC 7, paragraph two in PRAVDA begins: I cordially greet the participants in... (substituting "greet" for "congratulate")

Page CC 8, paragraph two, line six reads in PRAVDA: ...and Latin America has once again been placed on a pedestal. That is why... (rewording)

ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON U.S. POLICY, KAL, INF TALKS

PM281456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

["Statement by Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Soviet leadership deems it necessary to inform the Soviet people, other peoples, and all who are responsible for determining states' policy of its assessment of the course pursued in international affairs by the current U.S. Administration.

In short, it is a militarist course that represents a serious threat to peace. Its essence is to try to ensure a dominating position in the world for the United States of America regardless of the interests of other states and peoples.

The unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military potential and the large-scale programs for the production of all types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- are subordinated to precisely these aims. The United States is now planning to extend the headlong arms race to space as well.

The American military presence thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory is being expanded on all kinds of farfetched pretexts. Bridgeheads are being created for direct interference in the affairs of other states with the aid of armed forces and for the utilization of American weapons against any country that rejects Washington's diktat. As a result tension has increased in all regions of the world -- Europe, Asia, Africa, the Near East, and Central America.

The other NATO countries are increasingly being dragged into the implementation of all these dangerous plans of Washington's. Moreover, efforts are being made to revive Japanese militarism and to link it to the [NATO] bloc's military-political machine. In the process attempts are made to get people to forget the lessons of the past.

The peoples judge the policy of a particular government above all by its actions. So when the U.S. President bombastically declares from the UN rostrum his commitment to the cause of peace, self-determination, and sovereignty of the peoples, these rhetorical declarations can convince no one.

If anyone has any illusions about the possibility of an evolution for the better in the present American Administration's policy, recent events have dispelled them once and for all. The administration is going so far for the sake of achieving its imperial objectives that one cannot help doubting whether any restraints [tormoza] at all exist for Washington to prevent it from crossing a line before which any thinking person ought to stop.

The sophisticated provocation organized by the U.S. special services using a South Korean plane is also an example of extreme adventurism in policy. We have elucidated the factual side of this action in detail and authentically. The guilt of its organizers -- no matter how they dodge and no matter what bogus versions they put forward -- has been proved.

The Soviet leadership expressed regret at the loss of life which was the result of this unprecedented, criminal act of subversion. The loss of life is on the conscience of those who would like to arrogate to themselves the right not to reckon with states' sovereignty and the inviolability of their borders, who conceived and implemented this provocation, and who literally the next day hastened to force colossal military appropriations through Congress and are now rubbing their hands with satisfaction.

Thus the "humanism" of the figures who are endeavoring to shift onto others the blame for the death of the people who were on board the aircraft means new mountains of weapons of mass destruction -- from MX missiles to containers of neuroparalytic gas.

In their endeavor somehow to justify their dangerous, misanthropic policy, they are heaping mountains of slander on the Soviet Union and socialism as a social system, and the tone is being set by the U.S. President himself. It must be frankly said that it is an unseemly spectacle when, having set themselves the aim of denigrating the Soviet people, the leaders of a country like the United States resort to what is virtually foul-mouthed abuse mingled with hypocritical sermons on morality and humanity.

The world well knows the worth of this moralizing. In Vietnam morality as it is understood by Washington officials was instilled with the aid of napalm and toxins, in Lebanon it is being hammered in with volleys from ship's guns, and in El Salvador this morality is being introduced through genocide. This list of crimes could be extended. So we also have something to say about the moral aspect of U.S. policy, both when we remember history and when we are speaking of the present.

Now Washington, in addition to morality, is also flouting elementary rules of decency, displaying disrespect not only for statesmen and states but also for the United Nations. You may well ask whether an international organization designed to support peace and security can exist in a country where unbridled militarist hysteria is implanted and insults are hurled at that organization's good name?

Under cover of anticommunism, the claimants to the role of shapers of world destiny are trying to instill systems which suit them wherever they do not meet with a rebuff.

The concepts with which they try to justify this modus operandi would not, of themselves, be worthy of attention were it not for the fact that they are being preached by the leaders of a major power and are not simply being preached verbally but are also being implemented in practice.

Transferring ideological contradictions to the sphere of interstate relations has never brought anything good to those who have resorted to it in foreign affairs. But now, in the nuclear age, it is simply absurd and inadmissible. Transforming the confrontation of ideas into military confrontation would cost all mankind too dear.

But those who are blinded by anticommunism are obviously incapable of thinking about that. Beginning with the bogey of the "Soviet military threat" they have now reached the point of declaring a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. They are trying to suggest to people that socialism has no place at all in the world. True, they do not go so far as to admit that they are speaking of the world as Washington would like to see it.

But wishes and possibilities are far from the same thing. No one may reverse the course of history. The USSR and the other socialist countries will live and develop according to their own laws -- the laws of the most progressive social system.

In the 65 years of its existence the Soviet state has successfully come through many ordeals, including harsh ones. Those who have tried to encroach on our state's integrity, on its independence, on our system, have found themselves on the ash heap of history. It is time that all those whom it concerns realized that we will be able to safeguard the security of our country and the security of our friends and allies under any conditions.

Soviet people may be sure that our country's defense capability is at such a level that anyone would be ill-advised to stage a trial of strength.

We for our part do not seek such a trial of strength. The very thought of this is alien to us. We do not separate off the well-being of our people and the security of the Soviet state, still less counterpose them to the well-being and security of other peoples and other countries. In the nuclear age the world must not be looked at through the chink of narrow egoistic interests. Responsible statesmen have one option -- to do everything to prevent nuclear catastrophe. Any other position is shortsighted and, what is more, suicidal.

For the Soviet leadership the question of what line to follow in international affairs and in the present acute situation does not arise. Our policy is aimed, as before, at preserving and strengthening peace, easing tension, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation among states. This is the immutable will of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people. These, we are convinced, are also the aspirations of all peoples.

Of course, malicious attacks on the Soviet Union arouse in us a natural sense of indignation, but we have strong nerves, and we do not build our policy on emotions. It is founded on common sense, realism, and profound responsibility for the destiny of peace.

We proceed from the premise that mankind is not doomed to perish. The arms race must and can be ended. Mankind deserves a better lot than to live in a world torn by conflicts, suffocating beneath a burden of lethal weapons.

In advancing far-reaching proposals with regard to limitations and reductions of both strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear arms in Europe we are concerned not only about the security of the USSR and the socialist community states but also about the security of all other countries.

As regards U.S. policy, its increasing militarization is also manifested in the reluctance to hold any serious talks and to reach agreement on questions of curbing the arms race.

The Soviet-American talks on a very acute problem -- the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe -- have now been going on for 2 years. The Soviet side's stance is aimed at finding mutually acceptable solutions on an honest, just basis, solutions which infringe no one's legitimate interests. At the same time it has also become clear over these 2 years that our partners in the Geneva talks are certainly not there to reach an accord. They have a different task -- to procrastinate and then begin deploying Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in West Europe. And they do not even particularly hide this fact.

They merely take refuge in arguments about some kind of U.S. flexibility at the Geneva talks. A further portion of this "flexibility" has just materialized. And this time the deception involved [zalozhennyy] has become clear. If we leave the details to one side, the essence of the so-called new move in the American position, publicized as an "excellent" move, boils down to a proposal to reach agreement, as before, on how many Soviet medium-range missiles to reduce and how many new American missiles to deploy in Europe in addition to the nuclear potential which NATO already has.

In short, they are offering us a discussion on how to help the NATO bloc upset in its favor the balance which exists in the European zone in terms of medium-range nuclear means. And now, without batting an eyelid, they are portraying this move as something new.

From the captain's bridge in Washington, the operation of installing these U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is seen as extremely simple and most advantageous for the United States -- advantegeous at Europe's expense. The European allies of the United States are regarded as hostages. This is a frank policy, but a cynical one. But here is what is really incomprehensible: Is any thought given to this by those European politicians who, disregarding the interests of their peoples and the interests of peace, are helping the implementation of the U.S. Administration's ambitious militarist plans?

There must be no room for reticence [nedogovorennost] here. If, despite the will of the majority of the population in West European countries, the U.S. nuclear missiles appear on the continent of Europe -- this will be a step of fundamental dimensions that is hostile to the cause of peace on the part of the U.S. leaders and the figures of the other NATO countries acting in concert with them.

We do not discern on the American side any desire to really tackle the solution of the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms. People in the American capital are now busy with something else: They are putting into production more and more new systems of these arms. And types of them are emerging that may altogether fundamentally overturn notions of strategic stability and of the very possibility of effectively limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

The Soviet Union's goodwill and its desire to reach agreement should not be taken by anyone as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will be able to give a suitable response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and its words will not be at variance with its deeds.

But we are principled opponents of competition in the production and stockpiling of mass destruction weapons. This is not our way. It cannot lead to the solution of any of the problems facing mankind: the economic development of states, the protection of the environment, and the creation of simply elementary conditions for people's life; for their nutrition, health, and education.

The release of the material resources which are being pointlessly wasted on the arms race and the revelation of man's inexhaustible creative capacities -- this is what can unite people, this is what must determine the policy of states at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. For all this to materialize it is necessary to stop the forces of militarism and through joint efforts to prevent the world from sliding into the abyss.

All peoples and each inhabitant of our planet must be aware of the threatening danger. Aware so as to unite their efforts in the struggle for their own existence.

Mankind has not lost and cannot lose its reason. This is manifested with the utmost force in the breadth of the scope of the antimissile and antiwar movement which has developed on the European and other continents -- a movement in which people of different social, political, and religious affiliations are taking part.

All those who are today raising their voices against the insane arms race and in defense of peace can be assured that the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is aimed at attaining precisely these goals. The USSR desires to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It is not hatching aggressive plans, it is not forcing an arms race on anyone, it is not imposing its social order on anyone.

Our thoughts and aspirations are embodied in specific proposals aimed at securing a decisive change for the better in the international situation. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to defend peace on earth.

Andropov Statement Publicized

Text of the "Statement by Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" was carried by the following Soviet media:

Page 1 of the 29 September issues of PRAVDA (First Edition), IZVESTIYA (Morning Edition), KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (First Edition), SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA (First Edition), SELSKAYA ZHIZN (First Edition);

Moscow TASS in English at 1812 GMT on 28 Sep 83;

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 28 Sep 83 (announcer-read);

Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1907 GMT on 28 Sep 83 (announcer-read);

U.S. PRESS REACTION TO REAGAN'S UN SPEECH CITED

LD281402 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- President Reagan's speech at the U.N. has again clearly shown that there has been no real change in the stand of the USA as regards not taking into account the nuclear weapons of Britain and France in the general balance of the forces of NATO and Warsaw Treaty. This is pointed out by the American press, which stresses that the so-called new proposals by the American President again provide for unilateral advantages for the USA in the field of strategic parity.

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out the controversial nature of the statement by the President on this issue and writes in particular that while President Reagan was offering at the U.N. a carrot in the form of flexibility on the question of limitation of weapons, the nuclear weapons stick, which, as he believes, is equally indispensable for maintaining peace, is becoming increasingly heavier. Noting that the U.S. Administration is planning to spend 450 billion dollars within the next few years on preparations for nuclear war, the newspaper points out that a larger part of these funds will be spent in any case.

Almost simultaneously with his speech at the UN President Reagan pointed out that a modernization of old nuclear weapons was inevitable, which implies major efforts for the deployment of ground, air and sea-based nuclear weapons systems.

The American press is drawing attention to the fact that Reagan has reaffirmed in his speech Washington's intention to seek, whatever the cost, the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES recalls that such "modifications" have already been rejected by the Soviet Union, as they do not take into account its basic requirement for the renunciation of the deployment of new American missiles.

The officials of the administration, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, are expressing doubt that these modifications are sufficient to help reach agreement on the limitation of arms before the USA starts deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in December. The newspaper admits that apart from the problem of British and French nuclear weapons, the question remains of the limitation of nuclear-capable aircraft, agreement on which will be very difficult to reach.

REAGAN 'JUSTIFIES MILITARIST COURSE' IN INTERVIEW

LD290314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1957 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 28 September (TASS) -- On Tuesday U.S. President Reagan gave an interview to American television in which he again justified his militarist course which represents a threat to the world and is aimed at attempting to secure the United States a dominating position in the world without taking into account the interests of other peoples and states.

Reagan used this address for further whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria concerning the refined provocation organized by the U.S. special services with the use of the South Korean aircraft. Washington is using it as a smokescreen with a view to diverting the attention of the American and international public from its designs which are dangerous to the cause of peace. As is known, literally the day after the staging of this provocation, which is an example of extreme adventurism in politics, the administration hastened to push through Congress a decision on colossal military appropriations and is now rubbing its hands with satisfaction. The "humanism" of the statesmen who are endeavoring to lay the blame for the death of the people aboard the plane is turning into new mountains of mass destruction weapons -- from MX missiles to nerve gas containers.

One also cannot describe other than as the height of hypocrisy Reagan's statement to the effect that the United States has allegedly "fulfilled its commitments," having refused to give a guarantee for the proper provision for the arrival and servicing of the Soviet special aircraft and having thus made impossible the journey to New York for the 38th UN General Assembly session by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister. Imperial haughtiness and contempt vis-a-vis other countries have long ago been elevated to the rank of U.S. state policy. Now Washington is also flouting elementary rules of decency, showing disrespect not only for the statesmen and states, but also for the United Nations Organization. The question even arises: Can an international organization that is called upon to maintain peace and security reside in a country where militarist psychosis is being inculcated and the good name of this organization is being insulted?

WATT PROOF U.S. ADMINISTRATION LEADERS 'IGNORANT'

LD281355 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0354 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (TASS) -- The most unpardonably rude and ignorant person can rely on a cosy place in the present Washington administration, if he is a personal friend of President R. Reagan. This is clearly confirmed by the example of J. Watt, secretary of the interior, who is notorious for his outrageous outbursts yet continues to enjoy the consistent patronage of the White House chief.

In an interview for the NEW YORK POST, the head of the administration openly took his crony under his protection, declaring that he has "accepted apologies" from Watt for his latest insulting attacks on women, Jews and blacks working in his department. His rude remarks aroused a storm of indignation. The secretary's resignation is being demanded by senators, congressmen and the leaders of numerous public organizations.

Everyone is indignant about the incident -- everyone, that is, apart from the President himself. Talking to journalists and editors of the NEW YORK POST, the White House chief admitted that such remarks could be described as "regrettable" and as an "error". However, Reagan insisted that Watt allegedly has no prejudice against those whom he so rudely insulted. Therefore, he does not intend to call on the secretary to resign.

The rude Watt makes a fine addition to the present President's "bouquet" of friends and companions. They include R. Allen, former assistant to the President for national security, who took bribes and was forced to resign; R. Donovan, who is accused of links with the Mafia; and a number of other officials.

U.S. CONTINUES 'PROVOCATIVE CAMPAIGN' AGAINST UN

LD290904 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The Reagan administration has mounted a malicious hostile campaign against the United Nations Organization. Washington officials are one after another lashing out at that international organization, whose aim is to promote peace and security. The slanderers were joined on Tuesday by Edward Koch, the mayor of New York. He impudently said: "The U.N. is a cesspool...because every country needs a cesspool."

This slanderous attack by Edward Koch, which is unprecedented in its rudeness, has angered all who link with the activities of the U.N. their hopes for ensuring peace and developing cooperation between states with different social systems. This rude act, however, is a direct outcome of Washington's imperial disregard and disrespect for the U.N., which has become particularly clearly manifest under the Reagan administration.

The USA, which is the host country of the U.N. headquarters, is crudely violating the letter and spirit of its international commitments. The U.S. authorities are creating artificial obstacles and preventing the normal participation of delegations and foreign representatives in the work of the United Nations Organization. Thus, in particular, the U.S. Administration has made impossible the arrival of Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, head of the Soviet delegation for the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

But when this impudent violation of commitments touched off a wave of protests among the U.N. member states, the U.S. representative to the U.N. Committee for Liaison with the Country of Stay Charles Lichenstein brazenly advised all who are dissatisfied to "get out of the USA."

His instigatory statement was immediately echoed by Reagan, who expressed his "cordial approval" of Lichenstein. In order to "punish the U.N." the U.S. Senate has recently voted for a sharp cut in the U.S. donation to the United Nations Organization. In so doing Republican Senator Steven Simms said: We are tired of hospitality granted to our enemies and critics abroad.

Neither can the U.S. authorities ensure security for the diplomats and members of the U.N. staff, who become in New York targets of acts of terrorism, racist outrages and hooliganism.

It is clear what is the cause of the anti-U.N. syndrome of the American authorities. The USA cannot, as it used before, manipulate the U.N., to dictate to it its views and concepts. This is also explained by Washington's obstructionist stand at the U.N. on fundamental issues of war and peace, its striving to introduce the spirit of cold war and confrontation into the constructive work of the U.N.

Washington's provocative campaign against the U.N. is in conflict with all norms of international law and diplomatic ethics. It inflicts moral damage upon the U.N. and undermines its international prestige. These aims are pursued by the Reagan administration, which has taken course for unbridled arms race and ensuring for the USA a dominating position in the world.

The open challenge thrown by the USA to the whole international community clearly shows the real worth of the hypocritical statements by the present U.S. Administration on its adherence to the "ideals of peace and freedom." Therefore one cannot help asking whether the U.N. can stay in the country where its good name is permanently offended.

'Imperial Disdain' for UN

LD281532 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: With the blessing of the White House a campaign hostile to the United Nations is being mounted in the United States. New York Mayor Edward Koch was also quick to join it. Speaking here before the United Jewish Appeal, a local Zionist organization, he was brash enough to declare: "I've said this a million times. The U.N. is a cesspool."

"Every country needs a cesspool" was his "explanation" of why he tolerates United Nations presence in his city.

The New York mayor's impudent and insulting statement did not, however, raise any brows here, for it was a perfect match for the Reagan administration's attitude of imperial disdain towards the United Nations. Washington has in fact unleashed a propaganda war on this representative international organisation. Whereas just a short time ago rude attacks on the U.N. were considered to be a kind of "prerogative" of Jeane Kirkpatrick who, strange as it might seem, is the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, now it has become almost a sign of "good form" to abuse it.

First Charles Lichenstein, another U.S. representative to the United Nations, insolently suggested that representatives of those states, which did not go along with Washington's policy, "consider removing themselves" from U.S. soil. Then his provocative statement was supported by Reagan himself. Immediately after that the U.S. Senate voted for chopping the U.S. monetary contribution to the United Nations nearly by half. Now it is the New York mayor that also made a contribution of his own to the vicious, slanderous campaign against this organisation.

The causes behind the increasing flow of malicious smears flung at the United Nations by U.S. officials are an open secret. Whereas in the 1950's the United States had been able to manipulate the United Nations, now it has lost its control over it, said Richard Woolcott, the Australian ambassador to the United Nations. The fact that the United States is no longer able to dictate its will to the world community is rousing the rage of Washington politicians.

In this connection people here are asking one question that prompts itself: What further insulting outrages and acts of hostility in relation to the United Nations can be expected from those who have clearly lost all sense of reality and who have visually demonstrated before the entire world the essence of "hospitality" U.S.-style.

U.S. ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SANCTIONS 'INEFFECTIVE'

PM281309 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by political observer Fedor Burlatskiy under the rubric "International Life": "'The Empire of Good': The Policy of Sanctions"]

[Text] I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues abroad, and, above all, political scientists, lawyers, sociologists, and also other representatives of the public, to a question which has become highly acute in contemporary international relations. The point at issue concerns economic and other sanctions. The practice that is spontaneously developing at present poses before the world community a number of fundamental problems of a legal, political, and ethical nature.

I will make no secret of it: The banning of Aeroflot flights by the United States and several other NATO countries has provided me with a direct pretext. The initial consequences of these actions are already being felt. A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister, will be unable to participate in sittings of the regular UN session. Will the session itself, and the international climate as a whole, gain anything from this? I doubt it very much. And what can be said about the hundreds and thousands of passengers from different countries who are feverishly trying to find a roundabout way to travel from East to West and from West to East? If matters continue this way, soon we will have to fly to each other across the Antarctic. And all this is happening in today's world, which claims to be the acme of civilization!

But the issue goes beyond the example that I have just cited. It is well known that for many years now Washington has been engaged in some strange experiments on the international arena to test the practicability and effect of unilateral actions described by various names: sometimes sanctions, other times reprisals, yet other times punishments. White House incumbents, prancing about like fencers, are constantly testing the solidity of the principle of international law which has been sacrosanct since antiquity: Pacta servanda sunt. Treaties must be fulfilled. And, since this principle is like a high-voltage power line, the American leaders are executing -- I will repeat this -- some kind of strange pirouettes around it: Now they try to break it down, now they jump aside in fright, fearing an electric shock in response. It has become clear that sanctions resemble not so much an epee, but rather a rapier, honed on both edges, one of which bites extremely painfully into body of the fencer himself.

Although it is customary to link sanctions with President Carter's policy, this is not absolutely true. The first shot was not fired by him -- let us be fair to the mighty fallen.... If my memory serves me right, the first major sanctions of the so-called new type were contained in the notorious Jackson amendment passed by the U.S. Congress, according to which our country was refused most-favored-nation status in economic relations. Yes, that was an original and unexpected shot, a shot fired not in the middle of the night but in the broad daylight of detente.

Now that some 10 years have passed, it has become obvious that this was a blow not only at detente but also at vital U.S. business interests. In contrast with, let us say, Japan, which is tightly harnessed to the U.S. national economy, the USSR with its own economic structure is not a competitor of the United States on the world or the national markets. Our two countries could become business partners to great mutual advantage. Alas, nowadays politics quite often marches ahead of the economy, just like in ancient India doctors used to march before the bier on which their patients were borne.

But President Carter did, of course, play an important and an especially noisy role in the implementation of the sanctions policy. Finding himself in a state of mental stress and pulled in different directions by his advisers and the congressmen, he feverishly planned and implemented an entire range of sanctions. The SALT II Treaty that he signed was finally shelved. It was almost as if only the USSR was interested in this treaty on the limitation of strategic arms, as if the signing of the treaty by Carter was a concession wrung by our country while the United States itself was not interested in arms control.

I will not dwell on such a naive and ridiculous sanction as the ban on U.S. sportsmen's participation in the Moscow Olympics. Who suffered as a result? The U.S. sportsmen in the first place, whose medals were happily shared out among the representatives of other countries. And what was the outcome of economic sanctions? The Soviet Union purchased grain from other countries -- competitors of the U.S. farmers. These latter formed a pressure group and forced the incumbent President to lift the embargo. Carter, the "sanctioner" himself, is now beating his ex-presidential chest: "This is ineffective. And not only is it ineffective, but it serves as a punishment, a punishment rather for our people than for them." You see how quickly presidents become wise, once they leave office....

The most embarrassing story developed around the sanctions concerning the sale of pipes for the pipeline from the USSR to West European countries. Here the Americans had an especially hard time, since their interests clashed with the interests of West European firms. And the latter, of course, alluded to the above-mentioned sacrosanct principle of Roman law: Pacta servanda sunt.

Business circles, public figures, and scientists in the United States are now broadly discussing the problem of the ineffectiveness of economic sanctions, which hurt American interests. The journal BUSINESS WEEK reports that Soviet-American trade fell drastically in the first half of 1983. Today, according to the journal, "the U.S. companies are showing heightened interest in the next Soviet 5-year plan, which begins in 1986. They say: Let these embargoes recede into the past and let us start all over again."

And so, it seems that the awareness of the ineffectiveness of economic sanctions is making headway among U.S. businessmen, publicists, and politicians. After all, as people in our country say, better late than never. For my part, I would only add the following consideration to round off the question about the ineffectiveness of sanctions. I am convinced that during the postwar period the United States committed at least two major and dramatic mistakes in its relations with our country. If we were to accept that the American people did not want, and their leaders were afraid of, a nuclear war, they twice miscalculated tragically: by launching the nuclear arms race and by reducing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the USSR to a minimum. These two fundamental factors, like a mole beneath the ground, constantly undermined the fabric of normal relations between the two great powers.

But I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues not so much to this -- already sufficiently trivial by now -- aspect of the problems of unilateral sanctions. In my opinion, the legal and political aspects of the question are now coming to the forefront.

What principles of law, be it national or international, provide a basis for the application of the sanctions mechanism? Who is legally entitled to take decisions about such sanctions -- the UN Security Council, or a group of states, or each states individually? What can provide a reason for the application of sanctions -- an international crime or a delict -- [delikt], in other word a simple breach of a legal standard?

Is there a requirement for the proof of guilt by a state, its bodies, or individual officials in commiting the crime, or is it possible to apply the so-called "objective imputation" when only the question of the damage that has been caused is taken into account, rather than the question of guilt? What should be the extent of the sanction or punishment applied -- should it be commensurate with the infringement or should it be selected either arbitrarily or in line with the benefits accruing to the "sanctioner" state? Finally, what are the political consequences of the practice of sanctions for the entire system of international relations -- is such a practice capable of consolidating this system or does it, on the contrary, undermine the foundations of the world community?

It would probably be unreasonable on my part to try to engage in direct polemics with President Ronald Reagan, although he is constantly asking for it, insofar as he is playing the role not so much of a politician as of a propagandist. But I am rather afraid that my voice will not reach him, and, even if it did, it would cause nothing but a dismissive signal (the term has been borrowed from workers in our State Automobile Inspectorate). The President is trying to smirch and so indefatigably to prove to everyone that the Soviet Union is the empire of evil, that he has probably started to believe it himself. And this is why every voice from the Soviet Union is, a priori, rejected by him, insofar as it bears the stamp of an impure force. True enough, I could retort that it is not so simple to deal with an impure force, either. Our poet Lermontov described the devil's moral credo in the following lines: "I am the king of cognition and freedom, I am the enemy of heaven, I am the nature of evil." Cognition and freedom.... However, these are subtleties of which the U.S. President is not necessarily aware.

We are forced to believe that President Reagan is profoundly convinced that the United States, in contrast with the USSR, is the empire of good, and if this is so, then any actions by it are justified. The old, hackneyed question whether it is possible to do evil in the name of good, was probably resolved by the U.S. President a long time ago and simply. Thus, it is easy to guess his answer: American sanctions -- good, anti-American sanctions -- evil.

Given such an approach, might, for example, the question about some kind of sanctions against the United States for the murder of two million people in Vietnam have arisen? Would such sanctions by justified for the death of people during the Bay of Pigs adventure in Cuba? Would it have been necessary to apply sanctions for the really barbaric murder of 3,000 people in the camps of Sabra and Shatila? These questions, obviously, do not arise in the minds of people who have divided the whole world into empires of good and evil.... Are the East and the South generally entitled to apply sanctions against the West, or is this the sole privilege of the West, which has finally discovered a secret and superior weapon? Look at this: The mechanism of sanctions, which acts like a guillotine in relation to the "evil empire" is completely inactive as regards countries belonging to the "empire of good" as, for example, Israel, South Africa, Chile.

I would like to discuss this question with specialists in international law and international relations, and also simply with objective and educated people. I am deeply convinced: It is time to bring the present and quite chaotic international practice of the implementation of reprisals, whether unilateral or reciprocal, into some kind of legal order. Quite probably, in the final analysis, this problem should be discussed by the United Nations or its bodies.

I am particularly prompted in this direction by the emotionally charged reaction by U.S. public opinion which followed the tragic incident involving the South Korean aircraft. NEWSWEEK reported the results of a telephone poll conducted on 7 and 8 September. This poll shows that the U.S. leaders and news media managed so well to inflame the atmosphere of U.S. public opinion, that they might as well have reached for their nuclear pistols. The patently provocative questions asked by the organizers of the poll are highly typical. What sanctions should the United States apply against the USSR in response to the incident: restrict loans and credits to the USSR; significantly reduce tourism; annul the Soviet-American grain agreements; recall the U.S. ambassador from Moscow and expel the Soviet ambassador from Washington; break off the talks between the United States and the USSR on nonnuclear and nuclear arms control (this version of reaction, incidentally, was in fact proposed by the Pentagon). And the poll organizers got what they wanted: over 50 percent of those polled gave it to be understood that President Reagan's reaction to this event was "insufficiently tough."

Not having heard the straightforward information coming from the other side, the Americans who were polled gave a categorical reply to the key question determining the existence or absence of guilt and consequently of a crime in the aircraft incident. They were asked (quite provocatively): Do you think that the Russians did or did not know that they were shooting down a civilian airliner? The answer was terrifying: They did know -- 86 percent; they did not know -- 8 percent; no opinion -- 6 percent. There it is, the value of public opinion, and of their questions at the same time!

Poor deceived people! Do they understand the games they are forced to play? What is the meaning of the recall of ambassadors by the two thermonuclear giants? What is the meaning of the breaking off of all talks on nuclear and nonnuclear arms control? And what is the meaning of pushing President Reagan even further to the right? And then where -- to the threshold of nuclear war?

Those polled did not even pause to think about the question of elucidating all the circumstances and their correct legal evaluation. And yet, very soon there emerged facts that incontrovertibly proved -- and the Western experts are beginning to admit this more and more often -- that the intruding aircraft was on a special reconnaissance mission: to generate a reaction by supplementary radar facilities of the USSR Air Defense Forces in the Far East; it was being monitored by a Ferret-D reconnaissance satellite that was overflying the region at precisely the same time and by RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft that was patrolling in the same area. But those polled did not even attempt to grasp the facts: They were convinced a long time ago that anything at all can be expected from the "evil empire." Even supposing that this poll is unrepresentative (not entirely correct) it still remains a fact that, under the influence of incessant disinformation, many Americans are becoming increasingly more hostile to the Soviet people and our state. But, as the Third Reich's experience has shown, such hostility serves almost as the main psychological prerequisite for war. This is what must be pondered by those U.S. politicans and public opinion organizers who still wish for normal relations with the USSR and for joint efforts to prevent a thermonuclear war.

I doubt very much whether ordinary Americans know how the sanctions problem is ruled upon in the UN Charter. Do they remember that this question was the subject of debates and clashes -- perhaps no less embittered than regarding the Polish question -- at the time of the charter's elaboration? That as a result of the great common efforts of East and West -- who were then not East and West but allies and friends -- norms were worked out that strictly defined the cases in which the grounds on which reprisals could be applied?

At any rate I shall recall these norms. In particular Article 41 of the UN Charter reads: "The Security Council is empowered to decide what measures, not linked with use of armed forces, should be used to implement its decisions, and it can demand the application of these measures by organization members. These measures may include a complete or partial suspension of economic relations, of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic radio or other means of communication, and also the severing of diplomatic relations."

To prevent anyone from abusing these and other forms of sanction Article 27 of the UN Charter established the principle that Security Council resolutions are considered adopted only when all the council's permanent members vote in favor of them. Article 53 states that no coercive actions can be undertaken on the basis of regional agreements or by regional organs without the Security Council's authority. An exception was made for hostile states. And here an elucidation was given that this includes any state that was the enemy of any of the states signatory to the UN Charter during World War II.

We have here reached the culmination of our reflections. It can now be understood why President R. Reagan had to depict the Soviet Union as some kind of "evil empire." This is the same thing as a "hostile" state! And one can deal with such a state as one sees fit. "Soviet aggression," the President recently declared, "exposes the need for all the countries of the world to radically reassess their relations with Moscow -- something that should have been done long ago." Only the following is incomprehensible: How can the aforesaid be reconciled with the existence of diplomatic relations between the United States and the USSR; the numerous agreements on security and cooperation problems; the document signed jointly in Helsinki and now again in Madrid; and the negotiations held around a single table in Geneva? And althogether how does the "empire of good" intend continuing normal life on the same planet as the "empire of evil"? Propaganda must somehow be coordinated with policy, otherwise they are doomed to devour each other.

What the United States is doing in practicing sanctions in relation to various countries is an attempt to create its own mechanism of reprisals by sidestepping and bypassing the UN Security Council. A group of countries, namely the NATO countries, wishes to take command in the world as it sees fit, to encourage or punish other states by using above all its economic might. This is a direct violation of Section 2 of the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki, and of the document recently adopted in Madrid. In other words we are talking about an attempt to destroy the existing system of legal relations in the world community and replace it by some other system under Western control. This is the underlying meaning of the sanctions policy.

Nonetheless we should not forget that sanctions cut both ways. If any state enters on such a path by renouncing signed agreements at its own discretion, what will become of raw materials or machinery deliveries, and of joint spaceflights or the normal workings of air transport? After all, this can only introduce chaos into world procedures that are quite disrupted as it is.

One should not believe the Romans when they contended "Quod licet Jovi, non licet bovi" which means "what is permitted Jupiter is not permitted a bull". One may not notice that the bull himself has changed into Jupiter with everything necessary to make a fitting reply to sanctions. So it is better for the Jupiters and all the other gods to influence each other by sensible means, taking mutual interests and the universally norms into account.

COMMENTARY ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON U.S., INF

LD291142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] You are already acquainted of course, comrades, with the statement made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It has been broadcast on the radio and was published in today's papers. The statement has been received with great attention both in our country and abroad. Over to our commentator Anatoliy Doronin:

[Doronin] Indeed, Comrade Andropov's statement is of immense importance. This is why. As you know, the international situation is now strained to the limit. The current U.S. Administration's militaristic course -- which has become manifest in the unprecedented buildup of U.S. military potential and in a widening of direct U.S. military interference in the affairs of states that reject Washington's diktat -- has led to an extreme intensification of tension both on a global and regional scale in virtually every part of the world, especially in Europe where the United States, in spite of the protests of the people of Western countries, intends to deploy its newest nuclear missiles.

This unbridled militarism is being augmented by no less unbridled anticommunism. Having set forth the specter of a Soviet military threat, the Reagan administration has gone as far as to proclaim a crusade against socialism as a social system. All kinds of ideological diversions -- in which I would include President Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly session, a speech that was a mixture of demagogy and slander designed to confuse the world public and to prove that somehow the Soviet Union is the cause of all the world's troubles and the center of evil -- well, all kinds of ideological diversions are being augmented and bolstered by economic and other sanctions and a stepping up of subversive activities by the American special services against our country. The intricate provocation, organized by the U.S. special services with the use of the South Korean aircraft, is the latest example of such extreme adventurism.

In such a situation it is easy to lose one's cool and to accept the challenge of the American supporters of the cold war. But a firm and measured voice has again sounded from Moscow, a voice in favor of peace. This how Comrade Andropov's statement is being seen by our friends and by all to whom peace is dear. Our enemies, too, have been forced to admit this. The statement once again emphasizes our country's desire for peace, detente, curbing the arms race, and for widening and deepening cooperation between states. All who are today raising their voices against the senseless arms race and in defense of peace, Comrade Andropov said, may be assured that it is precisely toward attaining these goals that the Soviet Union's policy is directed. The USSR wants to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It is not nurturing any aggressive plans, imposing an arms race or its social order on anyone. Our thoughts and desires are embodied in specific proposals which are directed toward achieving a decisive turn for the better in the international situation.

Without a doubt it is precisely this course that meets the aspirations of all the peoples of the world. This is shown by the letters sent to Moscow radio by foreign listeners. Bul Gustavsson from Sweden, for example, writes: The Soviet Union has put forward many proposals concerning a reduction in the level of armaments, especially nuclear arms. They bring honor to the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people. They could only be put forward by a country that is truly coming out for the peaceful development of relations between peoples. They are worthy of respect by all reasonable and peace-loving peoples. I would like more people in the world -- and this is very important -- despite the anti-Soviet campaign being waged by our opponents -- to understand the essence of our foreign policy.

A letter from Daud Chemodia from India is also about this: While President Reagan speaks the language of war, our Indian listener writes, Soviet leader Andropov resolutely and boldly speaks the language of peace, at the same time winning the affection of all peace-loving people. We are sure that the language of people will prove to be stronger than the language of war.

These are the thoughts of millions of people in various countries in our world.

SENATORS' SUPPORT FOR ARMS CONTROL TALKS CITED

LD290916 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2242 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Washington 29 Sep (TASS) -- Both great powers should strive to achieve agreement in all areas where this is possible. This is the main conclusion of a report prepared by a group of American Democratic senators on the results of their recent trip to the Soviet Union.

It is the senators' conviction that the most important of the spheres where the immediate achievement of constructive agreements is needed is that of arms control. At the moment, the authors of the report state with anxiety, it has to be admitted that there are practically no successes in this area. Moreoever, the lack of progress at the arms control talks is fraught with serious consequences.

At the same time, the senators stress, if the United States wants to hope to achieve meaningful agreements in the area of arms control, it must pay every attention to the USSR's serious proposals.

PRC'S WU BLAMES USSR, U.S. FOR WORLD TENSION

LD281416 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- Speaking at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian of the People's Republic of China declared the interest of the Chinese people in maintaining enduring peace and international security. At the same time, when touching upon the causes behind the heightening of world tension of late and the escalation of the arms race, the Chinese foreign minister, ignoring generally known facts, held the "superpowers", meaning the Soviet Union and the United States, responsible for this.

He then repeated the PRC's known position on issues of terminating the testing, modernisation and production of nuclear armaments and reducing them, which provides for the "two superpowers" to do this first of all, with other nuclear states, including China, joining them only after this.

Wu Xueqian set forth the Chinese point of view on the situation in South East Asia, the Middle East and other regions. He condemned Israeli aggression against Arab states and aggressors outrages on Lebanese soil, pointing out that the United States occupies in this question a "biased position".

The Chinese foreign minister devoted part of his speech to problems confronting the economies of developing countries and other difficulties encountered by them.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER DISCUSSED AT U.S.-PRC TALKS

LD281458 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing September 28 TASS -- Visiting U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger told a press conference here today that Sino-U.S. talks had been centered on the transfer of U.S. technology, including so-called dual-use technology which can be used both for civilian and for military purposes, to China. In his words, the sides had discussed "the mechanism of relations" between the defence departments of the two countries.

The U.S. secretary of defence described his meetings and talks with President Zhao Ziyang of the PRC Council of State and Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the PRC Military Council as "friendly and useful". He said that Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping had accepted an invitation to visit the United States.

Answering questions of American journalists covering the visit of the United States defence secretary in China, Zhao Ziyang did not preclude the possibility of the purchases of U.S.-made weapons by the PRC. At the same time the premier of the PRC Council of States said: "The purposes of modernisation of national defence of such a big country as China cannot be achieved by armaments purchases". He added that China welcomes the recent decision of the United States Government to ease the procedures of the transfer of U.S. technology to the PRC.

Washington September 28 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige said that the Reagan Administration had decided to review its policy of the sales of the most up-to-date U.S. technology to China, including that which might have military uses. Commenting on the statement of the U.S. secretary of commerce the newspaper WASHINGTON POST points out that the announced "new rules" enable China to purchase without the approval of the U.S. Department of Defence such technology that might have potential military uses.

REAGAN PLANS FOR PRC VISIT IN APRIL REPORTED

PM281735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[REUTER-attributed report under general heading "News in Brief"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who is in China on a visit, has stated at a meeting with journalists that U.S. President Reagan is expected to visit China next April. PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang in turn plans to visit Washington in January. It is reported also that Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping has accepted an invitation to pay a return visit to the United States.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES NOTE PRC HOLIDAY

OW282039 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society sponsored a music reception at Moscow's House of Friendship of All Peoples on the evening of 28 September to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Attending the reception were Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, Bernov, deputy chairman of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and members and activists of the council and representatives of all walks of life in Moscow; as well as Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the USSR, and other officials of the Chinese embassy.

Sladkovskiy, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, director of the Institute of the Far East of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a corresponding academician of the academy, read a message to greet the 34th founding anniversary of the PRC. His message was followed by performances staged by Soviet artists.

PRC ENVOY ATTENDS XU BEIHONG EXHIBIT IN MOSCOW

OW280531 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The USSR Union of Artists, the state-run Museum of Oriental Art and the Soviet-Chinese Freindship Society held a solemn opening ceremony on 27 September at Moscow's Museum of Oriental Art for an exhibition of paintings by China's outstanding artist Xu Beihong. Attending the opening ceremony were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet artists, public figures in the city of Moscow and the officials of the Chinese Embassy led by Ambassador Yang Shouzheng. The Sinologists attending the opening ceremony hailed Xu Beihong as an outstanding painter and a true friend of the Soviet Union. Chinese Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzeng delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He presented duplicates of Xu Beihong's paintings and those of other artists to the Museum of Oriental Art as gifts.

S. KOREA CHARGED WITH 'PROVOCATIONS' NEAR DMZ

PM281526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Armed Provocations"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Sep -- According to the KCNA agency, provocations by the South Korean side are continuing to occur in the vicinity of the military demarcation line. On 26 September two armed helicopters were secretly introduced into the western sector of the demilitarized zone. A post on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] was fired on from the South Korean side the same day.

A DPRK spokesman has lodged a strong protest over the armed provocations in the vicinity of the demilitarized zone.

JAPANESE GROUPS PROTEST JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

LD281531 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo September 28 TASS -- Joint exercises of Japanese and U.S. fighter aircraft have started over the southern areas of Okinawa today. As S. Mori, chief of staff of the Japanese air force has recently said, training sessions by pilots of fighter aircraft of the two countries will be held every week. Japan's opposition parties have declared a resolute protest and declared that Washington's and Tokyo's joint military exercises are conducive to Japan's drawing into the global strategy of the USA.

JAPAN'S WHITE PAPER, 'MILITARIST RELAPSE' VIEWED

PM281254 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Rodin article: "Tokyo's Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Following World War II, Japan adopted a constitution under which offical circles renounced "forever" the possession of an army and the use of armed force. The U.S. leaders also declared bombastically that an end had been put to Japanese militarism and that they would not permit its rebirth. This was a consolidation of the victory over Japanese militarism. Nevertheless, revanchist forces, encouraged and supported by U.S. imperialism, started -- gradually at the beginning and more and more openly later -- to push the country along the road of a return to the pernicious militarist development. The trend toward consolidating the efforts of Japan's revanchists with the most reactionary forces in other imperialist states has become especially noticeable recently. Eloquent proof of this is provided by the contents of the so-called "White Paper on Defense Questions" for 1983, published recently in Tokyo with the approval of Japan's cabinet of ministers.

Attention is drawn by the fact that for the first time official Tokyo is viewing the strengthening of Japan's military might as an inseparable compnent of the West's global military strategy. Essentially, public opinion is being confronted with the fact of Japan's integration in imperialism's bloc strategy of imperialism and the combination of its military efforts with the most aggressive NATO military bloc. "Japan must increase its own military might," according to the thought which runs through the "white paper," "and also consolidate military cooperation with the United States and the other NATO countries."

What does this formula mean? The most complete answer is to be found in a document entitled "Common Security Interests of Japan, the United States, and its NATO Allies," that was elaborated as far back as 1980 by a special joint U.S.-Japanese working group for the study of possible aspects of Japanese-NATO cooperation and was submitted for examination by the governments of NATO countries and Japan. This document is noteworthy first because it was prepared by the "military brains" of the United States and Japan, in other words, by representatives of states occupying a leading position in the capitalist world's economy. Second, its very title indicates claims to joint Japanese-U.S. hegemony not only in the Far East but also on a global scale. Third, it affirms Japan's military significance as the most trusted U.S. ally under today's conditions.

The "imprint" of this document can be seen in each line of the present "white paper." There is a resolute declaration about "vitally important regions of the world for Japan." These include the Near and Middle East, the vast zone of the Indian Ocean, and Southeast Asia, where for many years Japanese soldiers' hobnailed boots trampled the independence and sovereignty of the region's countries. The "vitally important" regions also include Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania -- and in each of them, as the "white paper" indicates, Japan would like to "ensure and maintain stability," in other words, it is striving to secure the countries of these regions forever within the framework of imperialist strategy. The Japanese ruling circles' idea of revenge is expressed perfectly clearly, although with reference to an alliance with the Western imperialist states. Thus the Japanese monopolies have again proclaimed the thesis of returning to a part of the world that they studied well during World War II -- the eastern Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

The militarist relapse is also manifested in another way. The "white paper's" authors try to camouflage the hypocritical formulas about "the need to create conditions for the defense" of world sources of raw materials, especially petroleum and gas, and consequently to increase Japan's military role by using bourgeois propaganda's traditional theses about the "Soviet military threat," "change in the strategic balance of forces to the benefit of the Soviet Union," and so on. The authors present the Soviet Union's policy in a distorted light and ardently raise revanchist claims to the southern group of islands in the Kuril chain. The "white paper" persistently repeats the thesis of a potential threat to Japan from the Soviet Union. Again, as in the past, open attempts are being made to falsify and denigrate the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course and to produce some kind of "theoretical" substantiation of Japanese expansionism and its alliance with NATO. Japan's military efforts, the document claims, "not only ensure more reliably the country's security, but also help maintain and consolidate trust in the Japanese-American security system, and make a contribution ensuring the security of all Western countries from the viewpoint of the East-West balance of forces."

The "white paper" presents a number of important military problems in a new way.

In the first place, the Japanese ruling circles are doing away with the official oath regarding the three nuclear principles: not to produce, not to import, and not to deploy nuclear weapons. This stems from the "white paper's" assertion that the Japanese armed forces "must be capable of independently conducting combat operations in the event of a war using conventional weapons, and of acting jointly and supporting the U.S. Armed Forces in a nuclear war." As can be seen, Tokyo is hatching schemes for active participation in the military strategy of imperialism along with the United States.

Second, the strategic operational thinking of Japanese military circles is now dominated by elements of preparation for future aggressive wars. For example, the "white paper" -- also for the first time -- intensively pushes the adventurist concept that the Japanese "air force and navy must be ready to strike against the enemy as far away as possible from their own territory and to the extent that the potential of the weapons systems in service permits."

Third, the "white paper" resolutely raises the question of the qualitative and quantitative improvement of the Japanese armed forces. Tasks set within the framework of the 5-year military program (1983-1987) are to introduce a new table and organization structure for units and formations, a structure corresponding in strength and armament with the leading armies in the world, and to increase their firepower and mobility by saturating them with ultramodern tanks, other armored vehicles, self-propelled large-caliber artillery, multipurpose combat helicopters, and expanded deliveries of missile weapons to the troops. The course of deliveries of U.S. F-15 combat aircraft and the commissioning in the fleet of the new models of ship equipped with missile weapons is proclaimed for the reequipping of the air force and the navy. [sentence as published]

In the wake of such military-theoretical concepts, no secret is made of the fact that Japanese-American military cooperation is becoming increasingly multifaceted and intensive: The United States is transferring military technology, conferences on questions of military-technical cooperation are being held, Japan's expenditure on the maintenance of U.S. troops in the country now exceeds $1 billion per year, U.S. F-16 aircraft are being deployed on Japanese territory, U.S. naval ships, including nuclear-powered ones, are incessantly calling in Japanese ports, and so on. At the same time measures to rehearse operational and combat cooperation with U.S. troops are being built up. As of 1982, the joint air force and navy exercises have been supplemented by Japanese-American ground force exercises. Joint exercises of categories of troops take place several times a year. It is planned to systematically hold exercises involving all branches of armed forces in the long term.

In short, as the publication of the latest "White Paper on Defense Questions" shows, Japan is actively cooperating in the plans to create a global bloc of imperialist countries comprising the United States and the other NATO countries.

The achievement of world hegemony and the desire to adjust world affairs to their own liking -- it is well known that these were the goals once pursued by world reaction in creating the notorious Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis. It is also well known how that adventure ended for its authors.

And now the course of the "inseparability" of Japan's military problems and the West's military problems proclaimed by the head of the Japanese Government in Williamsburg essentially means that the "axis" which was thrown on the ash heap of history is being replaced by a chain of joint military efforts with the United States and the NATO countries. Will this "chain" not pull Japan to the brink of catastrophe?

DRA'S KARMAL DISCUSSES 'QUESTION OF PEACE'

PM280751 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Sep -- A routine session of the DRA Revolutionary Council has been held here. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Revolutionary Council, who delivered the report at the session, declared that the question of peace is the most urgent question at the present time. Under present conditions international imperialism headed by the United States is weaving conspiracies against progressive mankind, national liberation movements, and the socialist countries and is creating a threat to peace on earth. American imperialism is artificially fueling tension in our country too, trying to undermine peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan. Our chief task, the Afghan leader pointed out, is to defend the revolution and the motherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to defend peace in the region and throughout the world.

Going on to dwell on the question of enhancing the country's defense capability, B. Karmal emphasized that under the conditions of the continuing undeclared war against the Afghan people the PDPA and the DRA Government have always devoted and continue to devote great attention to strengthening the Republic's Armed Forces. The qualitative improvement of the system of training Afghan Army officer cadres is constantly at the center of the attention of the country's Revolutionary Council, he pointed out.

It is also a priority task, B. Karmal declared, to create and strengthen local organs of state authority. These organs, set up with the active participation of the broad people's masses, are to play the leading role in resolving political and socioeconomic tasks and are to implement party decisions aimed at raising the people's material and cultural living standards, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary pointed out.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution in which the DRA Revolutionary Council voiced support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at preserving peace, strengthening international security, and curbing the arms race. The Revolutionary Council approved the DRA Government's peace-loving foreign policy and declared its allegiance to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

SRV LEADERS THANK USSR FOR NATIONAL DAY GREETING

OW290119 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Report on message of thanks from SRV leaders to Soviet counterparts for anniversary greetings -- date not given]

[Text] Dear friends: Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly have sent a joint message of thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Following is a reverse translation of the message from Russian into Vietnamese:

Allow us to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people our sincere gratitude for their warm greetings on the occasion of the 38th national day of Vietnam.

Throughout the 38 years of struggle for national defense and socialist construction, which has been studded with sacrifice and hardships, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed great and valuable assistance, filled with the spirit of socialist internationalism, from the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people.

The SRV-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the fifth anniversary of which our two peoples are going to solemnly celebrate, has made an important contribution to the continuous consolidation and development of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. Facts over the past many years have eloquently proved the eternal vitality of that historic document. The unity of the strategic interests of our two parties and countries was fully manifested during the meetings between Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is a source of vigorous encouragement and motivation for the Vietnamese people's implementation of the resolutions of the fifth CPV Congress so as to successfully build socialism, to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and to counter the big-nation, expantionist, and hegemonist ambitions of the reactionaries within the Beijing ruling circles who collude with U.S. imperialism.

We wish the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by the venerated and beloved Comrade Andropov, complete success in implementing the tasks laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress to consolidate the power of the Soviet Union -- a solid bulwark for peace and a reliable prop for revolutionary forces worldwide -- and marvelous achievements with which to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Long live the great friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

'Cordial Congratulations' Received

LD280203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Vietnamese leaders, Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho, have sincerely thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the cordial congratulations on the national festival, the 38th anniversary of the formation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

REAGAN MEETS KAMPUCHEAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD271741 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English for Asia 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The U.S. President Ronald Reagan, met in New York with Former Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, the leaders of the Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries who had been overthrown by the people of the country. Ronald Reagan promised to extend all-round support to the representatives of the so-called coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Pol Pot butchers, who are guilty of having murdered 3 million Kampucheans, play the key role in the coalition government. The United States grants substantial military and financial support to the armed gangs who have entrenched themselves in Thailand and carry out from that country's territory raids on the border regions of Kampuchea.

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION VISITS AZERBAIJAN -- The Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Society is one of Kampuchea's most prominent social organizations. A delegation from this society has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and paid a visit to Baku for 3 days. Kurbanov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, greeted the guests during a reception organized by the society. The Kampuchean delegation has been received by the, [name indistinct] Rayon party committee. The members of the delegation conferred with Dzhalalov, the first secretary of the rayon party committee. The Kampuchean guests also visited the [word indistinct] provisions factory in Baku, museums, and other architectural monuments in the capital. The delegation will depart Baku on 28 September. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 Sep 83 GF]

GROMYKO SPEECH AT LUNCHEON FOR CHNOUPEK REPORTED

PM291031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Talks continued in Moscow on 27 September between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister.

The main attention was devoted ot the situation in Europe, particularly in connection with the plan of the United States and its NATO allies to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European countries.

Both sides stressed the great significance of the decision by the Madrid meeting of states that took part in the CSCE to puruse a course toward the consolidation of peace and detente in Europe. The conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Stockholm at the beginning of next year could be an important factor in this direction.

A.A. Gromyko and B. Chnoupek noted the continuing growth of tension as a result of the aggressive policy of the United States and its allies in the Near East, Central America and the Caribbean, southern Africa, and other parts of the world.

Certain questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations were also examined. The two sides noted with satisfaction their successful and dynamic development.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in B. Chnoupek's honor at which speeches were exchanged.

Addressing those present, A.A. Gromyko said: We have reasons for being satisfied with the results of the talks. A broad range of questions was discussed. In the approach to them complete unity of views between the sides emerged on this occasion too.

The way in which Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are developing cannot fail to cause profound satisfaction. Year by year they are becoming increasingly full and multifaceted.

These truly fraternal relations on which the attention of our parties and states if focused are an object of mutual legitimate pride.

In international affairs, the Soviet Union and its allies and friends march in a single formation. The CSSR also holds an honored place in that formation.

The socialist countries see their main task as being to ensure that events move toward a radical improvement of the political climate in the world and primarily that the danger of a new war is removed.

The solution of this task has now acquired an urgent and burning character. The aggressive policy of the United States and of the NATO forces that are drifting in the wake of that policy and are participating in it is creating a threat to peace.

This ambitious, adventurist course is aimed at achieving military superiority. Washington wants at all costs to impose on the rest of the world an order that suits it and to control its destiny.

The politicians who demonstrate their devotion to this course sometimes hide behind a peacemaker's mask. But it is so alien to them and so unsuited to them that the hypocrisy is bound to be glaring to any thinking person. After all, almost every day astronomical figures of military appropriations are frantically defended, various extreme militarist doctrines are proclaimed, and a criminal propaganda war is waged.

The socialist community countries are countering this course with their own peace-loving policy aimed at strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and consolidating the foundations of world peace. And they are putting forward the solution of the crucial problem on the path toward preventing nuclear catastrophe -- the limitation, reduction, and ultimately complete elimination of nuclear weapons -- as a matter of paramount importance.

The Soviet Union has inscribed this on its foreign policy banner. Proceeding from the interests of opposing the nuclear threat, it proposes taking an effective measure such as a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear weapons.

With this aim in mind, our country is calling on the other nuclear powers, which have not yet done so, to assume a pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

Nuclear war itself must be firmly and forever condemned by all states as the gravest crime against mankind.

As for Europe, we advocate that it be completely freed from nuclear weapons or -- if our partners are not ready for this -- that the number of medium-range nuclear facilities be radically reduced as a first step meeting the interests of European and international security. The Soviet Union has also submitted the corresponding proposals at the talks with the United States in Geneva.

Why are the United States and its NATO allies turning away from the principle of equality and identical security by putting forward one-sided proposals that are deliberately unacceptable to the other side?

This can only signify their intention to continue to block the talks and to avoid agreement.

The Warsaw Pact countries have had their weighty say on this score: If attempts are made to upset the balance in terms of medium-range nuclear facilities that has taken shape in the European zone, they will be forced to take countermeasures to defend their security and to preserve military parity. Yu. V. Andropov has repeatedly stated this on the Soviet Union's behalf.

The international situation is also being exacerbated by Washington's line of inflaming centers of tension in various parts of the world.

Its Near East policy is hostile to the Arab peoples. It is now effectively shedding all disguise. Openly using military force in Lebanon, it is behaving there like an occupier who in his brutality is no different from the colonialists of the past who enslaved the peoples by fire and the sword.

The cease-fire reached by the sides in the internal Lebanese conflict is of positive significance. However, a durable peace can be secured in Lebanon only provided there is a full and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from that country, as from other Arab territories. The interventionist forces of the United States and of the NATO countries acting in conjunction with it must also be withdrawn from Lebanon.

And is not a similar policy of flagrant interference being practiced by the U.S. Administration in Central America? There too it is restorting to the complete gamut of means and methods typical of an aggressor. In so doing it is making shameless use of the services of mercenary regimes and bloody juntas.

Attempts are being made to assert that this is being done in the name of human rights. But will any serious-minded person believe those who determine U.S. policy? After all, only the blind can fail to see that nowhere else, in no country, are human rights, particularly those of working people and national minorities, violated so unceremoniously.

The policy that the imperialist forces are pursuing in the international arena will not bring them success, Yu.V. Andropov rightly stresses.

Being a powerful factor exerting a positive influence on the course of world events and showing a readiness for cooperation with all states which desire this, the socialist countries are doing their utmost to overcome the present difficult stage in international relations. And they will not turn aside from this path.

In conclusion, I would like once more to express satisfaction at the results of the talks that have been held and at the unity of our opinions on all the questions under discussion.

In his reply speech B. Chnoupek stressed that the ties of alliance and the cooperation between our countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have developed and strengthened still further in the period of the active implementation of the decisions of the fraternal communist party congresses. They are based on the constant strengthening of the collaboration between the communist parties, their Central Committees, and their general secretaries, Comrades Gustav Husak and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. We consistently succeed in implementing the spirit and the letter of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and we constantly sense this "feeling of brotherhood" in the cause of building socialism in the CSSR.

We realize time and again, B. Chnoupek said, that our people's revolutionary struggle against capitalism and fascism and for national and social liberation is indissolubly linked with the Soviet Union. We rate highly and actively support the Leninist peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and its tremendous and incomparable contribution to the cause of preserving peace, relaxing international tension, and averting the threat of nuclear war.

Our talks confirmed the complete unity of views on all questions of international life. This is exceptionally important, particularly at present, when tension in the world has reached an extremely dangerous level through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist forces, headed by the United States.

We attach paramount significance to consolidating the socialist countries' unity and to deepening the coordination of their foreign policy actions. Under the conditions of the newly declared "crusade" against socialism, which as been intensified recently by the speeches of its spokesmen -- either via the microphones of Voice of America or in the capital of neutral Austria for crude attacks on the socialist countries -- the need for precisely such a coordinated policy is becoming exceptionally important. [sentence as published]

The anti-Soviet campaign which is being fueled to serve as a smokescreen for the act of military-political provocation involving the South Korean aircraft is similarly part of the psychological warfare which imperialism is transferring from the sphere of ideology to interstate relations. We also regard as an unprecedented step the refusal to guarantee the safety of the head of the USSR delegation at the UN General Assembly.

We consider the planned deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in the NATO countries to be exceptionally dangerous for peace not only in Europe but also throughout the world. We fully support all the USSR's proposals, which lead toward the achievement of a just and mutually acceptable solution on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. We regard the major new constructive initiatives put forward recently by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as a new manifestation of good will and of great flexibility in the search for ways to reach an accord.

But if -- despite the efforts of all peace-loving forces -- the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe does take place, this will mean that a new military-strategic and political situation will have taken shape in Europe and in the world as a whole. As the Soviet Government statement of 27 May stressed -- a statement fully supported in the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government -- in this eventuality a need will arise to create an appropriate counterweight to the increasing number of U.S. nuclear facilities in Europe and of nuclear weapons belonging to the other NATO countries and to take the necessary retaliatory measures. However, we defend the opinion that there is still time to reach agreement.

The results of the Madrid meeting indicate that it is possible to achieve substantial accords between states with different social systems even in the prevailing tense international situation. We regard them as a victory for political realism and as a confirmation of the interest which European countries have in continuing and developing the policy of detente. The results of the meeting may open up a new phase in the process begun by the all-European conference in Helsinki. We regard the decision to call a conference in Stockholm next January on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe as particularly noteworthy.

We are convinced that the elimination of the centers of tension and confrontation kindled by the forces of imperialism would greatly benefit the cause of peace and security. A particularly dangerous situation is now emerging in Lebanon, where there is direct armed intervention by Washington, which is seeking to expand its military-strategic bridgehead in order to carry out intervention in the whole near east region. We also hold to the opinion that real peace in that country can be achieved only via the immediate withdrawal of the troops of Israel, the United States, and all the NATO troops present there.

Imperialist forces are also showing similar aggressiveness in other regions of the world. Whether you take Chad, southern Africa, or Central America, a very real danger exists everywhere that the existing conflicts will spread and become internationalized. We condemn these dangerous intrigues and are in complete solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of those regions for freedom and independence.

The luncheon was attended by V.E. Dymshits and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, USSR ministers, and other officials.

The luncheon was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day B. Chnoupek left Moscow for home. He was seen off at the airfield by A.S. Gromyko and other officials. C. Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

POLISH CULTURE MINISTER MEETS USSR WRITERS UNION

PM271317 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Sep 83 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the USSR Writers' Union"]

[Text] A meeting between G. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board, and K. Zygulski, Polish minister of culture and arts, took place 20 September at the USSR Writers' Union. A. Belyayev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Section, and Yu. Verchenko and Yu. Voronov, secretaries of the USSR Writers' Union Board, also took part in it. Opinions were exchanged on a broad range of questions pertaining to the further development and strengthening of relations between Soviet and Polish writers.

On the Polish side, the meeting was also attended by Polish ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek and Polish Embassy first secretary Z. Domino.

FRG, GDR, W. BERLIN CP'S ISSUE MISSILE APPEAL

PM281630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "To Parry the Threat of War"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Sep -- In the interests of life on our planet it is necessary to utilize all possibilities of political activity and dialogue, parliamentary initiatives, and mass protests to prevent the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, reads an appeal to all communist and workers parties, trade and youth unions, and all people in Europe published here by the SED Central Committee, the German Communist Party [DKP] board, and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] board. The appeal has been signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, DKP Chairman Herbert Mies, and SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt.

In connection with the planned deployment of new American medium-range missiles in the FRG, the document points out, the threat of a new war from German soil -- from FRG territory -- is repeated, since these missiles are first strike weapons targeted on the USSR and other socialist countries. These missiles are strategic weapons whose installation will upset the military-strategic equilibrium.

Turning the FRG into a launch site for U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons not only increases the risk of self-destruction for the FRG, it also threatens the security and life of all European peoples.

Europe, the appeal points out, must not become Euroshima. There is still time to prevent a new spiral of the nuclear arms race, which would still further complicate the international situation and increase the danger of war. Proposals for this lie on the negotiating table. Given good will, solutions are possible through negotiation for any vexed question. The USSR has made far-reaching proposals to reduce missiles. The Warsaw Pact states advocate the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

The GDR supports Sweden's initiative for a nuclear-free zone in Europe. Eminent figures and political groups in the United States and also in West European countries advocate a freeze on arsenals of nuclear weapons, the countermanding of the decision to deploy new U.S. missiles, and also other steps of a true policy of ensuring security. Hundreds of millions of people in the East and in the West within the framework of the peace champions' movement which has embraced the planet declare their will for disarmament, peace, and cooperation.

And yet the danger continues to grow. Crazy arms programs are being adopted in the United States, which threaten to turn not only the earth but also space into a zone of nuclear conflict. The Geneva talks have been placed under threat of failure, since the United States refuses to observe the just principle of equality and identical security and seeks to achieve superiority.

We, the document emphasizes, call for every effort to be made to reach agreement in Geneva in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security, and we advocate further talks, should the need arise, instead of the deployment of missiles, and nuclear-free zones as steps on the way to a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH GDR'S MUECKENBERGER

LD280212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] On 27 September a meeting took place between Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Committee of Party Control of the Central Committee of the party, with Comrade Mueckenberger, member of the Central Committee of the SED Politburo, chairman of the Central Commission of Party Control of the SED Central Committee, who is on vacation in the Soviet Union. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CPSU'S LIGACHEV HEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

PM280749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Party Organizational Work Section of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Bulgarian People's Republic 19-24 September. They familiarized themselves with the BCP's experience in the sphere of party organization.

The delegation was received by M. Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and G. Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

CPSU'S GORBACHEV ARRIVES IN HUNGARY 26 SEP

For Hungarian media coverage of the visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, beginning on 26 September, see the Hungarian section of the 27 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LEHMAN'S NORWAY VISIT LINKED TO STRATEGIC PLANS

PM281019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[Commentary by Captain First Rank Yu. Vetrov: "Visit for Insidious Purposes"]

[Text] The northern part of the European continent and the North Atlantic have been assigned an important position within the framework of U.S. global policy. In the opinion of Western military specialists this region -- the North European theater of operations, according to the NATO categorization -- may become a bridgehead for preparing and conducting strategic operations against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. From here not only is it possible to control the most important sea communications, but the U.S. Navy aircraft carrier groupings can deliver nuclear strikes against targets situated in the European part of the Soviet Union. A key role in the implementation of these aggressive plans has been assigned to Norway. The Pentagon strategists take into account the fact that Norway is a member of the North Atlantic bloc and directly borders the Soviet Union.

In the light of these facts, public attention could not fail to be drawn to the recent trip to Norway by U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman.

Lehman's views are well known. They are of a clearly aggressive nature. Even Lehman himself makes no secret of this. He has emerged as an active champion and conductor of the so-called new U.S. naval strategy, which envisages an expansion of the U.S. naval forces' presence in all parts of the world's oceans. The strategic aims of the U.S. Navy leadership pay special attention to preparation for operations against the Soviet Navy. It considers that the U.S. Navy must be prepared to conduct "offensive operations against the Soviet Union in its own territorial waters and carry out attacks on targets situated deep inside Soviet territory."

The new U.S. naval strategy envisages, in particular, the reinforcement of NATO's flanks in order to acquire the capability to "deliver strikes against the Kola Peninsula" and, in the event of the start of combat operations, blockade the Soviet Northern Fleet's outlet to the Atlantic. The wild schemes to blockade the Soviet fleet in its bases became an outright obsession with Lehman. In his public statments he has repeatedly indicated the need for the United States to acquire domination in the North Atlantic and "complete control" over the Norwegian Sea in order to obstruct the Soviet Navy's activity in this region and close its outlet to the world ocean. This task, in Lehman's opinion, could be resolved by advancing the forward boundaries of operations by NATO's allied naval forces from the Great Britain-Iceland-Greenland line right up to the Soviet Union's territorial waters, to the Soviet-Norwegian sea frontier.

Lehman is persistently striving to implement his views. And so during his visit to Norway, according to foreign press reports, he devoted much attention to practical measures to implement U.S. strategic aims regarding the establishment of domination over the seas adjoining Northern Europe. At the same time the visit by the U.S. navy secretary also had the nature of an inspection: The transatlantic representative was interested in the state of "defense" on NATO's northern flank.

According to reports, Lehman held talks with Norway's top military leadership: Defense Minister A. Sjaastad and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces S. Hauge. He expressed satisfaction with the measures being taken in the country to "consolidate the defense" of the northern coastline and also with the training standard of the Norwegian Armed Forces personnel.

At the same time the transatlantic visitor made no secret of his "concern" about the insufficient efficiency of antisubmarine warfare systems on NATO's northern flank and about the lag in Norway's preparations for the deployment of heavy U.S. weapons and materiel. He demanded that the Norwegian military leadership speed up the work to prepare the country's territory to receive U.S. reinforcements for the North Europe theater of operations in the event of a "crisis situation."

It has also been reported that during Lehman's talks with the Norwegian military leadership much attention was given to the question of increasing the presence and stepping up the activity of U.S. naval forces in the Norwegian Sea, mainly by way of multipurpose aircraft carrier formations. The U.S. secretary informed his partners in the talks about plans to step up the intensity of U.S. naval activity off the Norwegian coast. The precise details of these plans are not being made public. Judging by Lehman's previous statements, however, they must involve the presence of three or four U.S. multipurpose aircraft carrier groups in the area on a permanent basis. In other words, what is being planned is the permanent presence close to the Soviet Union's coast of 120-160 aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and capable of striking against most of the USSR's European territory.

Thus while the Soviet Union is making every effort to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and is putting forward new initiatives in order to resolve the problem of limiting nuclear arms on the continent on a just and mutually acceptable basis, the United States is not only blocking the Geneva talks on the subject, but is also striving to increase its nuclear potential in the waters adjacent to the European coast.

From Washington's point of view -- and this was demonstrated clearly yet again by Lehman's visit to Norway -- anything goes, so to speak, provided it enables the United States to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. It emerges that at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe the United States -- by proposing the notorious "zero" and "interim" options -- would like to obtain the USSR's agreement to liquidate Soviet medium-range missiles both in Europe and on the other side of the Urals, in other words, consent to the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. At the same time, by planning to deploy an additional 160 planes carrying nuclear weapons on a permanent basis in the sea adjoining Europe, the United States wants to sharply augment its existing forward-based nuclear means.

The U.S. plans to step up its military presence in the Norwegian Sea have generated concern among the Norwegian public. Its spokesmen more and more voice the opinion that if the Norwegian Government approves these U.S. plans, it will not correspond with Oslo's officially proclaimed line of easing tension in the north of Europe.

SOVIET NAVAL EXERCISE IN NORWEGIAN SEA REPORTED

PM281227 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Sep 83 p 8

[NORSK TELGRAMBYRA report: "Soviet Exercise in Norwegian Sea"]

[Text] Andenes, 23 Sep -- One of the largest Soviet naval exercises for many years is under way in the northern Norwegian Sea.

Some 15 naval vessels with a total crew of almost 8,000 men left Murmansk at the beginning of the week and are now on their way southwards in the North Atlantic.

The fleet has divided into four groups. The northernmost consists of an aircraft carrier of around 25,000 tons, a cruiser, which is the fleet's command ship, and two destroyers. Friday afternoon [23 September] this group was around 150 nautical miles north of Andenes.

Three other groups, together consisting of five frigates, three cruisers and three destroyers, were in positions southwest of the Lofoten Islands, west of the coast of Nordland, and -- the southermost -- west of the coast of Trondelag.

At present it is difficult to say what is the objective of the exercise, which is probably the largest in these waters since 1975.

The intention could be to show strength in the North Atlantic, but the composition of the fleet could also indicate that the exercise involves antisubmarine warfare.

Two Soviet submarines have been observed on the surface. The Norwegian Armed Forces probably have an idea of how many submarines are submerged, but the numbers have not been made public.

The Soviet fleet is of course being kept under close surveillance. When a Norwegian military aircraft carrying newsmen was flying over the main group Friday, two Norwegian F-16's passed over the Soviet ships. U.S. and British aircraft have also shown interest in the Soviet fleet exercise.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION SPENDS WEEK IN USSR

PM281621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings With Finnish Communists"]

[Text] For a week a group of members of the leadership and leading party workers of the Communist Party of Finland [SKP] headed by J. Kajanoja, chairman of the SKP, and party vice president V. Alho have been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Finnish comrades met with CPSU theoretical workers and scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific institutes, and discussed topical problems of the international situation, and communists' struggle for peace and social progress. Talks were also held on issues of CPSU domestic and foreign policy, and the achievements of real socialism. The Finnish communists visited Vladimir Oblast where they were acquainted with the activities of the oblast party organization in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress's decisions.

The group had a talk in the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

The SKP representatives noted that their trip has enabled them to deepen considerably their knowledge of socialist reality and the CPSU's and Soviet state's consistent peace-loving policy that accords with the interests of peace and the peoples' security. They declared that the SKP wholly supports the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening universal peace. The Finnish comrades stressed that the SKP will continue to strengthen its traditional fraternal ties with the CPSU, which are an important contribution to the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union.

'TASS STATEMENT' APPLAUDS LEBANON CEASE-FIRE

PM281530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

["TASS Statement"]

[Text] The report that a cease-fire agreement was reached between the sides in the internal conflict in Lebanon has been positively assessed in the Soviet Union. An indispensable step has been made toward restoring peace, tranquillity, and normal life.

It is clear, however, that this is only the first step. Lasting peace can be established in Lebanon, and that country's internal problems can be settled only if the causes of the crisis situation in Lebanon itself and around it are removed. These causes are known. They are the aggression of Israel, which continues to occupy a third of Lebanon's territory and the crude interference in Lebanon's affairs by the United States, which has grown into direct armed intervention with the participation of some of its NATO allies. They are Washington's and Tel Aviv's attempts at making the people of Lebanon bow to the fettering conditions of a separate deal with Israel.

The statements, which are now made in Washington on its allegedly having a stake in stabilizing the situation in Lebanon, in no way tally with the practical actions of the United States, which launched an aggression against Lebanon. It isn't seen from the fact that ever new detachments of interventionist forces are being sent to the shores of Lebanon. Lebanon's capital, Beirut, other cities, and populated localities of that country are kept under the sights of naval guns. U.S., French, and British aircraft are ready to carry out new bombing strikes against Lebanon's territory.

The interests of the Lebanese people, of the other Arab peoples, the interests of peace in the Middle East necessitate immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupiers from the land of Lebanon and withdrawal of U.S. and other NATO troops from that country.

In resolutely opposing the imperialist policy of diktat and interference in the affairs of Lebanon, the Soviet Union reaffirms its invariable stand aimed at the defense of Lebanon's unity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

WHITE HOUSE GIVEN 'GREEN LIGHT' ON LEBANON

LD290713 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 29 TASS -- The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has adopted a decision to allow the Reagan administration to leave 1,200 Marines in Lebanon for another 18 months. Thus, the White House has been given the green light to a continuation of its aggressive, interventionist policy in the Middle East. The UPI news agency emphasizes that the adoption of a resolution to this effect is the direct result of an active lobbying in Congress by the White House.

PDRY CHAIRMAN IN MOSCOW ON WORKING VISIT

PM281413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

(TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], arrived in Moscow 27 September for a brief working visit.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad was warmly welcomed on the tarmac at Vnukovo Airport by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also taking part in the meeting were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.M. Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security; USSR First Deputy Ministers G.M. Korniyenko, N.V. Ogarkov, and B.Ye. Panyukov; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; V.P. Zhukov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY; and other officials.

The welcoming party also included S. Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, and the heads of a number of other Arab countries' diplomatic missions in the USSR.

The PDRY and USSR state flags were flying at the airport.

PRAVDA REPORTS VOROTNIKOV NOVOSIBIRSK ACTIVITIES

PM281249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Novosibirsk Oblast"]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 24 Sep -- Increasing the efficiency and quality of work by applying scientific achievements in production, improving economic activity, and strengthening discipline were among the questions discussed today at a meeting at the obkom with V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The importance of more fully exploiting Novosibirsk's scientific and technical potential for developing materials, industrial processes, and machinery to ensure maximum labor productivity and savings, of material resources and manpower, improvements in output quality, and the Food Program's successful implementation was noted.

V. I. Vorotnikov visited the scientific campuses of the Siberian division of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the V. I. Lenin All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and familiarized himself with progress in the fulfillment of research programs linked with making use of the region's natural resources and increasing the agrarian sectors' efficiency. At the V. P. Chkalov aviation plant and on the "Priobskiy" Sovkhoz and "Bolshevik" Kolkhoz he inquired about production intensification, the improvement of management, and people's living and working conditions.

V. I. Vorotnikov laid flowers at the monument to the glory of Siberian servicemen.

V. I. Vorotnikov was accompanied on his 22-24 September tour of the oblast by Obkom First Secretary A. P. Filatov and Oblispolkom Chairman V. A. Filatov.

More on Award Ceremony

PM281222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Hurrah for Siberia! Presentation of the Order of Lenin to Novosibirsk"]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 23 Sep -- Novosibirsk is a major industrial, scientific, and cultural center in the east of the country, the embodiment of the colossal changes that have taken place in Siberia during the years of Soviet power. The city has been awarded the Order of Lenin in recognition of the great services of the city's working people to the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist aggressors in the Great Patriotic War, and successes in economic and cultural building. A celebratory session of the party gorkom and gorispolkom was held here today, in conjunction with representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and troops of the Novosibirsk garrison, to mark the presentation of the important award.

An honorary presidium was enthusiastically elected comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The meeting was addressed by V. I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly welcomed. He heartily congratulated the working people of Novosibirsk on the motherland's award. Under the party's leadership, he said, Soviet people are working hard and purposefully to implement the plans for communist building and the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The decisions of the congress and of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speeches contain a concrete, scientifically substantiated action program for party, soviet, economic and public organizations, communists and all Soviet citizens and provide guidance for the future. The Communist Party's policy of action, high productivity, and skillful management has aroused great political and labor enthusiasm and is being constantly implemented.

Describing the main indicators of the national economic development of the country and of the RSFSR this year, the speaker noted that Novosibirsk Oblast and city are making a fitting contribution to the overall achievements. The people of Novosibirsk have every right to be proud that their city has played an outstanding part in the homeland's history. In its comparatively short life it has notched up many glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor accomplishments.

It will never be forgotten that Novosibirsk was the country's biggest arsenal during the terrible war years. With exceptional rapidity the city's enterprises, including those transferred from western regions, mastered the production of items for the front. On the battlefield, too, Siberians set examples of courage, steadfastness, endurance, spirit, and iron discipline.

In terms of the scale of production and the volume and variety of products, Novosibirsk is on a par with the country's major industrial centers. Its enterprises are currently producing special-purpose, program-controlled heavy machine tools and hydraulic presses, high-power electrical and casting machinery, metal-cutting machine tools, self-propelled drilling rigs, precision electronic instruments, electric steel smelting furnaces, and other highly productive equipment.

Along with the rest of the Soviet people, the city's working people are working on the implementation of the big program of economic and cultural building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The party gorkom is focusing the attention of communists and all working people on questions related to improving social production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and mechanizing and automating production. The city's enterprises have mastered the production of 830 new types of machinery, mechanisms, apparatus, and materials. The quality is being improved and the range of consumer goods is being widened. Hundreds of articles bear the state Seal of Quality. For the fourth year in a row industry in the city has obtained an increase in production volume mainly through improved labor productivity.

Novosibirsk, V. I. Vorotnikov stressed, accounts for one-third of Siberia's total scientific and technical potential. From the development of fundamentally new production processes to the understanding of the most arcane secrets of the micro- and macro-world, from the cultivation of artificial crystals to the creation of unique instruments intended for highly complex research -- this shows the very extensive range of local scientists' developments. The city is also famous as a breeding ground for technical engineering and worker cadres. Its higher and secondary specialized educational establishments produce more than 20,000 specialists every year.

In an effort to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the Food Program, the people of Novosibirsk are doing a great deal to help kolkhozes and sovkhozes strengthen their material and technical base. More attention is now being paid to the development of subsidiary plots at enterprises.

While paying tribute to what has been done, the speaker continued, we must adopt a critical approach to the assessment of results obtained, concentrate efforts on unsolved problems and on the elimination of shortcomings, and have a clearer picture of the future and of the tasks facing each collective: This is the responsibility imposed on us by the policy outlined by the CPSU Central Committee November and June Plenums -- namely, the intensive development of the economy, the fundamental improvement of labor productivity, raising it to the highest world level, the most judicious utilization of the country's material and spiritual potential, the consistent and persistent implementation of the Food and Energy Programs, and the combination in practice of the achievements of socialism and the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

In the light of these party guidelines we can clearly see what great reserves the Russian economy still possesses. The speaker dwelt on the tasks facing the city's party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives.

Our party's paramount and most responsible task is concern for working people, for their welfare, for the fuller revelation of their spiritual and creative forces, and for the fostering of lofty civic qualities in every Soviet person, the RSFSR Council of Ministers chairman stressed. In this connection he devoted much attention to questions relating to ideological work and the steady development and deepening of socialist democracy.

The measures the party is taking in the interests of further improving and refining the Soviet socialist society are encountering universal support and warm approval among working people. Soviet people are completely determined to successfully fulfill the imposing tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, to secure a new upsurge in the economy and culture, and an improvement in the people's well-being. Soviet people's great labor and political activeness and their tight cohesion around the Leninist Communist Party are sure guarantees that its creative plans will become reality.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. He stressed that the USSR is pursuing a policy of strengthening peace and international security, of international solidarity with the world's democratic, progressive, and national liberation forces, and of developing mutually advantageous and equal cooperation between states with different social systems.

The present complex international situation demands that constant attention be paid to strengthening the country's defense potential. The steps being taken by the party and state to this end enjoy Soviet people's unanimous support. They are well aware that the strengthening of the motherland's defense might and the steady improvement of its economy are a sine qua non of successful struggle for peace and opposition to imperialism's perfidious plans.

To applause from the floor, V.I. Vorotnikov pinned the Order of Lenin to the city's banner.

G.V. Aleshin, first secretary of Novosibirsk Gorkom; A.P. Filatov, first secretary of Novosibirsk Obkom; N.A. Dmitriyeva, joiner at the "Sibselmash" association; party veteran A.S. Nikolayev; Hero of the Soviet Union D.A. Bakruov; academician V.A. Koptyug, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Branch Presidium, and other speakers gave assurances that the working people of city and oblast will respond to the important award by investing all their effort, knowledge, and experience in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets, the improvement of production efficiency, and the strengthening of discipline and order in all components of the national economy.

The meeting participants enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

KAPITONOV ACTIVITIES IN IVANOVO OBLAST NOTED

PM281225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Ivanovo Oblast"]

[Text] Ivanovo, 24 Sep -- Ways of further increasing consumer goods production in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions were discussed at a meeting of the Ivanovo Oblast party organization's aktiv held here.

Noting the constant concern shown by the party and the state for the development of the oblast's light industry and the improvement of textile workers' working and living conditions, the meeting participants focused attention on the problems of increasing the output, extending the range, and improving the quality of goods.

The meeting was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in Ivanovo Oblast 22-24 September. He visited a number of light industrial enterprises. Questions bearing on the fulfillment of the 1983 plans and the 5-year plan as a whole and on the further improvement of socialist competition were touched on in conversations with workers, specialists, enterprise heads, and party organization secretaries.

I.V. Kapitonov met with voters in Kineshma.

I.V. Kapitonov was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Obkom First Secretary V. G. Kluyev and Oblispolkom Chairman A.V. Mokryakov.

UKRAINE CC ON ENHANCING SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

AU271220 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on measures for accelerating scientific-technical progress in the national economy. The republic's ministries and departments, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, oblispolkoms, and leaders of associations, enterprises, scientific research, planning, designing, and technological organizations have been instructed to radically improve work for accelerating scientific-technical progress, and to concentrate attention on intensifying production and raising its technical level.

The composition has been confirmed of the Council for Promoting Scientific-Technical Progress, set up under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, is chairman of the council.

A report by Comrade Sologub, Ukrainian Trade Union Council chairman, on the work performed by the council to raise the role of the republic's trade union organizations in accomplishing tasks for economic and social development, was discussed.

The agenda included the issue of intensifying the work to ensure that labor productivity rises ahead of the average wages in industry. The Central Committee approved proposals worked out in line with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision.

A report by Comrade Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, on the progress made in the fall field operations, was discussed.

A decision was adopted on socialist competitions for the successful carrying out of cattle wintering, and for increasing the output and purchase of stockbreeding produce in the 1983-84 winter season.

By the way of checking into implementing the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions, the Central Committee discussed the progress made in providing facilities for and accelerating the production of power-saturated [energonasyshcheniy] T-150 tractors at the republic's enterprises.

Measures have also been determined for accomplishing the tasks set for expanding the production and increasing the supplies of mineral fertilizers to agriculture.

The implementation was examined of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers decision banning the construction of private houses in Odessa city and within the 3-km strip of the Black Sea coast.

UKRAINIAN PANEL CALLS FOR AGRICULTURE INCENTIVES

AU281000 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] At its recent session, the Agro-industrial Complex Commission under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium examined the work performed by the Kirovograd Oblast agro-industrial association to foster the material interest of agricultural workers in increasing production and in improving its quality. Gromovoy, council chairman in the association, and other speakers noted that the oblast's front-ranking farms were making skillful use of moral and material incentives to raise efficiency in farming and stockbreeding, and to increase labor productivity. Nontheless, the level of the work carried out by the council of the oblast association to implement the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on fostering material interest among the personnel is still short of the requirements of the day. Improvements in labor organization and in material incentives, it was noted at the session, must be in the center of the attention of oblast and rayon agro-industrial complex, and councils of oblast and rayon associations are obligated to analyze the state of labor organization and payments, and to assist kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

(Kozomyanets), Ukrainian Gosplan deputy chairman, reported on the drafting of a long-term comprehensive program for the republic's land resources in 1986-90 and up to the year 2000. The commission has instructed the Ukrainian Gosplan; the Ministries of Agriculture, of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, of Forestry, of Geology, of Health, and of Construction; the Ukrainian Gosstroy, the State Committee for the Protection of Nature; the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and the Southern Branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences to work out a long-term comprehensive program providing for a system of measures ensuring that the republic's land resources are used in a rational way, that the available land is protected, and that humus in the soil is restored.

Measures were also examined for improving the quality of [word indistinct] (?management).

The session was addressed by Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and chairman of the Agro-industrial Commission under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium.

Participating in the commission proceedings were: Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and responsible functionaries of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and of a number of ministries and departments.

SHCHERBINA PRESS CONFERENCE ON GAS PIPELINE

PM281236 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Gas From Urengoy to the World"]

[Excerpts] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held 23 September in Moscow to mark the completion ahead of schedule of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline. The press conference was opened by V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section. The press conference was addressed by B. Ye. Shcherbina, minister of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

There has surely been no construction project in our day which has aroused such passions. I recall that this project was the progeny of the policy of detente and an example of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between a number of European countries and the Soviet Union. The "gas for pipes" deal was rightly called the deal of the century in the West. It is planned to run for 25 years. The Soviet Union committed itself to supply 30 billion cubic meters of gas annually to Western Europe, including over 10 billion cubic meters to the FRG and 8 million cubic meters each to France and Italy.

Unfortunately this deal found not only supporters but also fierce opponents. The U.S. Administration declared an embargo on the supply of machinery and equipment without regard for its own or its allies' interests. The White House began to threaten reprisals against those countries and firms which did submit to this imperial diktat. The expectation was that without Western technology the Soviet Union would be unable to build the gas pipeline, that without Soviet gas the European countries would be even more dependent on the U.N. oil magnates and would become "energy hostages" deprived of the economic and political room for maneuver to oppose pressure.

The embargo belonged entirely to Reagan's policy of combating communism and of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries in all spheres.

As is well known, U.S. imperialism has no scruples about the methods it chooses. Intimidation, strong-arm pressure, disinformation, and flagrant lies were put into operation. It was all part of a cynical call to "make it very hot for the Russians." However, a number of European statesmen and leaders of firms did not succumb to Washington's pressure, and the deal went ahead.

In addition to the political costs, the embargo on the supply of equipment caused tremendous losses to the United States and those of its allies which gave way to intimidation.

The economic sanctions were supplemented by provocation in the psychological warfare vein. Vile slander was set in motion about the use on the gas pipeline of the labor of political prisoners and even of foreign workers who were allegedly being "exploited." Questions were raised in parliaments: The State Department and the CIA were instructed to examine the question of the use of prisoners on the construction project. All these carefully planned actions suffered an ignominious failure: You cannot find what does not exist.

This could not fail to cause among the Soviet people and the pipeline construction workers legitimate feelings of indignation and a desire to counter the provocation with an inflexible will and determination to complete the construction in the shortest possible time.

Journalists were interested to know what was the proportion of imported equipment for the gas pipeline compressor stations.

The initial plan, the minister noted, envisaged equipping 33 of 40 stations on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline with gas pumping units bought from West European firms and only 7 stations with Soviet equipment. After the "sanctions" were introduced the decision was taken to supply 22 stations with Soviet-made turbine units.

It should be stressed that those routes laid by Soviet construction organizations are now equipped with compressor systems with a capacity of 23 million kilowatts. And equipment with a capacity of just 1.1 million kilowatts had previously been acquired abroad.

At the request of the press representatives, figures were quoted about the extent of long-distance main gas pipelines in the Soviet Union. The total is 225,000 km.

It was noted that the USSR is the only country in the world which is building gas pipelines with a diameter of 1,420 mm. Over 40 percent of the gas extracted is being transported through them. Bearing in mind that other countries are building pipelines of smaller diameter and of correspondingly less productivity, the effective length of the USSR's pipelines, that is, when compared with the base (average) diameter and pressure of foreign pipelines, is in fact four times greater.

Is it true, as some people in the West are asserting, that the U.S. sanctions and the need to transfer unplanned resources to the gas pipeline construction have caused tangible harm to the Soviet economy?

In reply to this question it was stated that such assertions are yet another ill-intentioned fabrication. The attempt to cast doubt on the ability of the USSR's industrial and economic potential to build the gigantic gas pipeline without foreign supplies has failed hopelessly. The sanctions caused considerable harm -- material, moral, and political harm -- primarily to the United States itself.

The Soviet Union's economic and technical potential has enabled it to set up the production of powerful home-built equipment -- compressors, pipe-laying equipment, and other equipment -- earlier than planned. This not only failed to harm the Soviet economy but, on the contrary, strengthened its might and brought to light new potential.

In reply to a question from Western press agency correspondents, B.Ye. Shcherbina stated that the Soviet Union is ready even now to begin to meet its commitments for the supply of gas to West European countries, in other words, considerably earlier than the deadline envisaged by the agreement.

The minister also replied to a number of other questions from press representatives.

CSA REPORTS LATEST HARVEST, WINTER CROP DATA

LD281938 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The country's farms are completing the grain harvest. According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, on 26 September grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been reaped on an area of 107.8 million hectares. This is 94 percent of the plan. Grain has been threshed from 97 percent of the area reaped. Rice harvesting continues; rice has been gathered from 69 percent of the area. Potatoes have been dug from 81 percent of the planted area. The basis of the future harvest is being laid. Winter crops have been sown on an area of 31.4 million hectares. Autumn plowing has been carried out on almost 55 million hectares.

Official on Field Work

LD282059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Winter crops now occupy nearly 31.5 million hectares, in the fields of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is 78 percent of the plan. Such data are quoted in today's USSR Central Statistical Administration report.

Commenting on autumn field work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, B.P. Parsin, deputy head of the Central Directorate of Crop-Growing at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the last few days rains over the North Caucasus somewhat improved conditions for sowing of winter crops. The pace of plowing fallow land remains high, with autumn plowing having been carried out on half of the relevant area. This work is continuing more slowly in the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan, where the fields are slowly being freed from grain crops. Harvesting was hampered here by rains. At present, grain crops throughout the country have been cut on nearly 108 million hectares. Harvesting has been completed on 91 percent of the areas sown. Sales to the state of hard wheat, corn, groat crops, barley, and rye are being carried out in a well organized manner.

Sunflowers have been threshed during the past week on 1 million hectares of fields; this work has been completed in Moldavia, Georgia, and Krasnodar Kray.

The harvesting of soya has started in the southern areas.

Harvesting and transportation of beets is working smoothly this year. By the beginning of the current week, beets were lifted on more than half of the fields.

State purchases of potatoes, vegetables, and grapes is progressing more quickly than last year. Many farms have begun over plan sales of tea.

During the past week, feed stocks have noticeably increased. Mass silage laying is now in progress. Nearly 112 million tons of feed have been procured -- 83 percent of the quantity necessary.

Grain, Sugar Beet Harvest

LD282132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Today the USSR Central Statistical Administration issued a report on the progress of autumn field work. At the microphone is our commentator, Aleksandr Ruvinskiy

[Ruvinskiy] In the country as a whole, according to the statisticians' data, less than one-tenth of grain crops remain to be harvested, all in the eastern regions.

Here, bad weather prevented truly productive use of machinery for a long time. But over the last few days the rain has stopped in the Urals, North Kazakhstan, and certain areas of West Siberia. This had an immediate effect on harvesting. Thus, farmers in Kokchetav Oblast threshed grain on almost 700,000 hectares in a week, and this constitutes one quarter of all grain crops here.

There is still a great deal of work to be done in the east, however. Much grain is lying about in windrows in Altay Kray and Novosibirsk Oblast. From the data quoted in the report it follows that harvesting of many late crops is proceeding faster than in previous years. These include buckwheat, millet, corn, sunflowers and others. This work is more organized.

Sugar beet, for example, has been dug up now on more than half of the plots, and what is especially pleasing is that it is being transported out of the fields quite readily and according to schedule. Sugar beet growers have any fewer complaints about transport workers. It has also helped that sugar factories opened additional reception centers closer to the fields. However, this important work was not carried out everywhere. In Bashkiria, for example, farms often have to transport the roots 80-90 km or even further.

Attention to quality has been heightened in this sphere. This is the direct result of broad introduction of the team contracting system. For the earnings of members of any team or brigade depend not only on the gross harvest, but on the sugar content of the roots. It has become a rule that fields must be treated after the harvest. Only after this do the plowing teams start working on them. This is the state of affairs everywhere in Lipetsk, Belgorod, and other oblasts.

I shall also dwell on the complex of tasks connected with the future harvest. This year has been characterized by universal introduction of scientifically based farming systems. Proceeding from this, winter sowing and plowing are being carried out. The proportion of new, highly productive varieties of winter crops has been considerably extended. Plowing is no longer just a routine task at many farms. Farmers are choosing the soil tilling methods best suited to their conditions. And these conditions are always different. Thus in Siberia at present many fields are highly over-moisturized, while in the northwest RSFSR the soil is extraordinarily dry, which rarely happens in autumn here. In conditions like these, the best soil-tilling variant is chosen.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1500 SATELLITE

LD281627 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Mosocw September 28 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1500" was launched in the Soviet Union today. The artificial earth satellite will continue testing new types of information-measuring equipment and methods of remote explorations of the world ocean and the surface of the earth in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and science.

The sputnik was put into the orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 679 kilometres; the minimum - 649 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit -- 82.6 degrees; the initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes.

The sputnik carries sets of scanning optico-mechanical and radiophysical equipment. Information from the sputnik comes to the state scientific-research centre for studies of the environment and natural resources of the earth and to independent points of reception of information of the State Committee of the USSR for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control to be processed and distributed.

SPACE PHOTOGRAPHY DISCUSSED AT SEMINAR

LD281529 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Dushanbe September 28 TASS -- Photography from outer space has made it possible to struck a number of big mineral deposits in the Soviet Union. This experience has been studied by the participants in the international seminar of cartographers, which has closed in Dushanbe, the capital of Soviet Tajikistan (a Soviet Central Asian republic), today. The seminar sponsored by the U.N. was attended by specialists from 23 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Tajikistan was chosen as the venue of the meeting as much experience has been accumulated there of prospecting for natural resources from board the Soviet space station "Salyut".

The participants in the seminar were given an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the equipment used for outer space photography.

As is seen from pronouncements by participants in the seminar, interest is shown in many countries in obtaining information from outer space. It is on the basis of such information that a collection of maps has been compiled in Mongolia giving an exhaustive evaluation of that country's natural wealth. This information is of great significance for developing the country's economy.

USTINOV ORDER ON SERVICE DISCHARGE, DRAFT

PM281453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[D. Ustinov, USSR Defense Minister "Order of the Day" No 231: "On the Release from the USSR Armed Forces in October Through December 1983 of Servicemen Who Have Served the Set Term of Service and on the Next Draft of Citizens To Active Military Service"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 September 1982 -- In accordance with the USSR Law "On Universal Military Service," I order:

1. That servicemen whose term of active military service expires before 1 January 1984 be released from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, and border and internal troops into the reserve in October through December 1983.

2. In connection with the release into the reserve of servicemen, in accordance with point 1 of this order, that civilians who have reached the age of 18 by draft day and who do not have the right to defer the draft, and also civilians of draft age whose draft deferment has expired, be drafted to active service in the Soviet Army and Navy and border and internal troops.

3. That the order be posted in all companies, batteries, and squadrons, and on ships.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

PRAVDA DESCRIBES LIFE ON BOARD NUCLEAR SUB

PM221552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Second Edition p 6

[Senior Lieutenant P. Ishchenko article under the rubric "We Serve the Soviet Union!": "Angle of First Turn"]

[Text] Red Banner Northern Fleet -- The missile-carrying submarine, its rounded hull close against the pier, seemed to peer guardedly through the narrow openings of the conning tower ports. It was as though it wanted to ask: Who are you and why are you here?

I had to reply -- not to it, of course, but to the watch officers by the gangway. A short report by telephone to the control room, and then an equally short command:

"Pass!"

The submarines below were dressed in identical dark blue jackets and trousers, and narrow white strips with an inscription indicating their post were sewn to the top of their breast pockets. Captain V.V. Patrushev bore the inscription "commander."

It was not so long since our last meeting, but it seemed to me that Patrushev had a tired face. Evidently, the long voyage from which the missile-carrying submarine had recently returned had been hard. Now Patrushev's crew was faced with one more trial -- torpedo firing. Out of combat into combat, as the saying goes.

The picture of a submarine as something cramped and devoid of comfort and coziness is gradually becoming obsolete. The control room is high and smart in its own way, the corridors are covered with linoleum, and the lighting is bright and even.

The hatches between compartments are of the traditional submarine size, it is true; you almost have to bend double before each one. And the cabins resemble railcar compartments: The doors move on runners, and the bunks are along the walls. The cabins contain washbasins, clothes lockers, bookshelves...

I changed into a dark blue jacket and trousers of the same color stamped in white with the letter "RS" "Radiation Security." Then the chief of the ship's chemical service spent some 10 minutes explaining how to use the portable breathing apparatus: "...Flick the little lever, put on the protective eyeglasses, place the mouthpiece in your mouth, and start breathing. Very simple." Having dressed, I went up onto the navigation bridge.

Now the buildings on the shore were moving scarcely perceptibly, and the pier was slowly receding. Half a minute later the submarine had proceeded into the mirrorlike waters of the bay -- that evening was very calm.

"Full ahead both!" -- Patrushev ordered, and the submarine bucked, as it were: The upper deck disappeared beneath the water, a wave struck forcefully against the base of the conning tower fairwater, and a high mound of water swelled up over the ship's wide nose. A black duck which found itself directly in the nuclear-powered vessel's path looked around -- it evidently had not expected such speed from a strange-looking bulk -- and only just managed to escape to one side.

After 90 minutes we followed the commander down into the wardroom: It was suppertime. Divided into two parts -- for meals and for relaxation -- the wardroom stretched the whole width of the submarine's strong hull. Music, colorful panels on the bulkheads, cloths on the tables, the aroma of good food, and, of course, many lighthearted anecdotes. No one said a word about the upcoming firing.

Soon after supper came the order to dive. There was slight pressure on the ears, the deck slanted a little beneath the feet, and the rolling ceased.

"Depth 15 meters and diving!" -- Warrant Officer V. Bulik, petty officer of the helmsmen-signalmen's team, reported. Another report, another, and another...

"I am starting my tour of the battle stations," V. Rudenok, the ship's political officer, said. "And I invite you, if you wish."

The sonar room. Narrow like a pencil box, the room clearly is not designed for a long stay by those who are not on watch. Group Commander Lieutenant V. Zinovyev, a recent military school graduate, broke off from his work for a minute to explain things. I asked permission to put on the headphones and listen to what the sea was saying. In the gauze-covered disks (gauze for purposes of hygiene) there was some kind of crackling and hissing. No, it was untranslatable.

Then we visited the station from where the nuclear power plant is controlled, passed through the reactor room itself, and viewed the domains of the electromechanical combat unit, the radio engineering service, and the missile subunit. We lingered longer in the torpedo room -- for it was right here that one of the main actions of the upcoming firing would unfold.

"With the help of this instrument," Warrant Officer A. Komarovskiyu explained, patting the metal, "the firing data are fed into the torpedo, including the angle of the torpedo's first turn."

We had only just passed into the control room when the practice alert bells sounded. The submarine had detected "enemy" ships.

"Torpedo attack!" Capt Patrushev's always calm voice quavered slightly. "Prepare the torpedo tubes for firing!"

The sonar operators began reporting:

"Target number one! Bearing ... range ....

"Target number two, weak! Unable to classify....

"Target number three! Range...."

A few seconds before the planned time of the torpedo salvo there came the somehow guilty-sounding voice of Warrant Officer A. Tolmachev, petty officer of the sonar operators' team, reporting a sudden sharp change in the bearing on the target, as though the warrant officer himself was to blame for the "enemy" ship changing course.

"I confirm the target has turned! Determine the target's new course." Yes, the commander reacted instantly -- the slightest hitch now could cancel out the work of the whole crew. Without waiting for new data to arrive, Patrushev drew something on the plotting board lying in front of him. Reports arrived, and Viktor Vasilyevich cast a cursory glance at his notes and ordered:

"I confirm: The target's course is...degrees, range... cable lengths, speed...knots! Issue the data for the firing!"

Time, which until that moment had been passing quickly, seemed to stand still. The seconds dragged by agonizingly. Finally, the last order:

"Torpedo tube -- ready! Fire!"

The relay speakers conveyed from the torpedo room the noise of compressed air forcing the torpedo out of its tube.

"Comrade commander! The noise from the target and the torpedo is being monitored along the same bearing!"

This report meant the most important thing: The torpedo was proceeding on target.

The nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarine returned to base as it had set out, late in the evening. And outside the lapping of the water had subsided.